The Sydney Morning Herald.

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ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE favourite clipper brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, will sail in a few days; has superior accommodations for passengers; beds, bed-linen, and every requisite found on board. *Separate stern cabins for ladies.*

Cabin passage, including fare ....£4 10s.
Steerage, ditto ditto ....£2 10s.

For freight or passage *immediate application* must be made to the Captain on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
5665 489, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 Barque CAPE HORN, William Wells, commander, sails To-morrow Evening; shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

No freight can be received later than noon This Day, and all Customs Entries must be passed by that time. 5667

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine brig EMMA, 135 tons register, Captain Osborn, clears at the Customs on Saturday. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their freight, without delay, to Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf. 4625

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine first-class brig FANNY, 250 tons burthen, Captain Leathart, clears at the Customs on Saturday. For freight or passage, having fine poop accommodation, early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods without delay. 5051

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE BARQUE LONDON, Geo. H. Roberts, Commander, will sail for the above port on the 6th April; has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to

JAMES WILLIAMSON, At the Stores of Messrs. F. Mitchell and Co 5219

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA AUCKLAND.

THE fine first-class brig FANNY, 250 tons burthen, Captain Leathart, can receive a limited number of passengers for St. Francisco, as well as a few tons of freight, if early application is made to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6000 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fast-sailing new schooner ALBION, John Robson, master, will sail for San Francisco on 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
5661 Macquarie-place.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE fine first-class Ship WALTER MORRICE, 668 tons, D. Morrice, Commander, will sail punctually as above stated, and her horses being under the personal superintendence of Mr. B Samuda, unusual advantages are held out to shippers.

Has only a few stalls for horses disengaged. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior.

Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

4748 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE BRIG SPENCER, C. Bell, master, bound to San Francisco, California, has room for a limited number of passengers. Apply to the Master, on board. 5379

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE NEW SHIP SOBRAON, A1 for 12 years, 379 tons, John Nicol, commander. For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, (having room for a limited number of steerage passengers) apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; to

F. ESSWORTH; or to J. B. METCALFE.

March 27. 5057

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class barque COLUMBUS, 457 tons register, C. Short, commander, has now the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 31. 5526

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first class Ship SAINT VINCENT, 629 tons, John Young, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to the Captain; LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
5560 Or, to BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Barque THOMAS FIELDEN, A1, 398 tons, Robert Huntress, Commander, has all her dead weight engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. ESSWORTH; or, J. B. METCALFE.

March 14. 4267

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Henry Robberds has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, and subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions to him, for which his receipt will be sufficient.

THOMAS WOOLLEY, Treasurer.

April 3. 5528

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRIDAY next being a Holiday at this Bank, Bills for Discount will be received till 11 o'clock A.M., on Thursday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK,
5610 Cashier.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until noon, on Thursday, the 5th proximo, for the supply of the undermentioned articles required for the service of the "*District Military Prisons*, in this command:—

Grey woollen jackets, 25
Ditto ditto trousers, 25
Ditto ditto waistcoats, 25
Woollen caps, 25
Brushes, 75
Tins of blacking, 25
Spoons, 25
Combs, 25
Razors, 25
Towels, 50
Shirts, 50
Socks, 50 pairs
Boots, 25 pairs
Braces, 25 pairs
Stocks, 25
Scales, 1 pair
Weights (complete), 1 set
Measures, ditto, 1 set
Carving knives, 1
Ditto forks, 1
Tin pint drinking measures, 30

All particulars to be ascertained at the Brigade Office.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, March 27th, 1849. 5098

TENDERS FOR MEDICINE.

TENDERS will be received for Medicines required for the Sydney Infirmary, a list of which can be seen at the Dispensary. Tenders to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock of Saturday, the 7th instant.

JOHN McGARVIE, Secretary.

April 3. 5617

SYDNEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 247, ELIZABETH-STREET NORTH.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., M.C., CHAIRMAN.

Wm. Bowman, Esq., M.C.	A. Michie, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	A. Moses, Esq.
James Byrnes, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq.	T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C.
Frederick Darvall, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.C.
T. Holt, Jun., Esq.	George Oakes, Esq., M.C.
T. H. Hood, Esq.	Henry O'Brien, Esq.
Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.	John N. Oxley, Esq.
Arthur Jeffreys, Esq.	Robert Porter, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.	James Simmons, Esq.
John Lamb, Esq., M.C.	H. G. Smith, Esq.
William Lithgow, Esq., M.C.	Wm. Walker, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.C.	B. Weston, Esq.
S. Lyons, Esq.	

SOLICITOR—James Norton, Esq.
ENGINEER—Francis W. Shields, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee are now enabled to announce, for the information of the public, that the Colonial Government has intimated a willingness to EXTEND THE GUARANTEE OF A MINIMUM RATE OF INTEREST OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM TO THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. And that this rate of interest will be payable HALF YEARLY ON ALL SUMS ACTUALLY EXPENDED, NOT ONLY IN CARRYING OUT THE WORKS, BUT ALSO IN THE SURVEYS AND OTHER PRELIMINARY MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The Provisional Committee have also the gratification of being enabled to state, that they have been furnished with a copy of a Survey, made in the year 1830, by the Surveyor General's Department, of a line of road from the City of Sydney to the Towns of Parramatta and Liverpool, which Sir Thomas Mitchell considers to be in the most eligible direction for carrying the Railway towards the interior. Concurring in opinion with the Surveyor-General, they have directed the Engineer of the Company immediately to commence the making of such further examinations and surveys of this portion of the line as will enable him to prepare the plans which are necessary before the Act of Incorporation can be obtained.

They have further to intimate that the Government has, upon their application, sanctioned the employment of an Officer of the Surveyor-General's Department to ascertain by survey the most eligible route for ascending the table land of Argyle.

Measures will also be adopted for having a survey made of the line best fitted for opening up railway communication between Parramatta and Windsor.

Applications for shares, in the prescribed form, may be made at the Office of the Company, Sydney; or to the Honorary Agents in the Country Districts, from whom blank forms of application can be obtained.

CHARLES COWPER, Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

SYDNEY BRANCH

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital, ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE following are the REDUCED RATES of premium at which the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against fire, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.	Per cent. per annum s.	d.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached	7	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	10	0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class	12	6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.		
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached	12	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	15	0
THIRD CLASS RISKS		
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached	17	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class	20	0

Memo.—All hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Goods, merchandise, household furniture, &c., will be insured at the same rate of premium as is charged on the buildings in which they may be deposited.

ON SHIPS IN HARBOUR.	Per cent. per annum. s.	d.
With a warranty not to repair	10	0
With liberty to repair	15	0
Building	21	0

All losses arising under the policies issued by the undersigned will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO., Agents.

Spring street, October 20. 6913

A CARD.

THE public are respectfully informed that Shipbuilding and repairs are executed as hitherto, in a most workmanlike manner, and with despatch, at the Building Yard of the undersigned, late Bass's, next the Flour Company's Wharf.

Heaving-down Wharf, with stages and gear complete, on reasonable terms.

Also,

10,000 Feet prime Cedar, in log and plank. Hardwood Plank, round and square Timber, suitable for shipwork, always on hand.

L. CORCORAN.

Sydney, April 2. 5447

MR. JOHN DILLON, Solicitor, removed to Doctor Henderson's New Buildings in Elizabeth-street, No. 173, opposite Supreme Court, and the third house from King-street.

Sydney, April 2. 5687

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS PER SHIP BEULAH.

THE above vessel, with Vinedressers and Shepherds engaged by Mr Kirchner, having arrived yesterday, Notice is hereby given, that a muster of the people will be held on board THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th April, at 2 o'clock, at which the attendance of the gentlemen for whom the immigrants are engaged, or their agents, is requested. After muster the immigrants can be removed from the vessel under direction of their employers (or their representatives), who will please arrange so that no delay may occur, *forty-eight* hours only being allowed the people to remain on board after the vessel's arrival.

Several vinedressers, engaged and sent out under permission granted to a person since deceased, are open for engagement, and the undersigned is ready to receive applications for their services from parties who may be in a position to avail themselves thereof in terms of the Government Regulations as to the introduction of continental vinedressers on bounty.

ROBERT WATERSTON, Circular Wharf.

April 5. 5676

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

NOTICE.

THE School will re-open after the Easter Holidays, on MONDAY, 16th APRIL.

Catholic residents in the country may ascertain the terms on which BOARDERS are received by application to the President.

The system of instruction is that which has been esteemed the best suited to boys who are destined for a MERCANTILE life, comprising all the useful branches of a GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION such as Grammar and Composition; History and Geography; Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy. Latin is taught to all the boys in the upper school, as being at once an excellent means of mental discipline, and the best foundation for modern languages. Greek, with the higher branches of a classical education, will in future be confined to those boys whose prospects of life render such a course desirable.

R. K. SCONCE,
5462 President.

WARDELL'S COTTAGE ACADEMY, 126, PITT-STREET SOUTH.

CONDUCTED BY MR J. H. RUCKER.

THE second quarter of 1849 will commence this day, (Monday) April 2.

TERMS:—	Per Quarter.
For instruction in English, grammar, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography ..	£1 1 0
For ditto ditto including the Latin and French languages ..	£2 2 0

Evening tuition on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 7 till 9 o'clock.

April 2. 5487

MR. WILLIAM KING, PIANOFORTE MAKER, FROM MESSRS. BROADWOOD AND SONS,

BEGS to inform the public that he repairs and regulates Pianofortes on the *most reasonable terms*.

On sale a very superior toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons.

575, George-street.
5673 Near the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office.

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo cloth.

The undersigned respectfully desire to inform the Australian public, that they have bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which they have decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders, 485, George-street.

Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5566

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment from Park-street to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Philip Hart, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

S. A. takes this opportunity of thanking all those who have favoured him with their past orders, and has only to add that nothing in his power shall be left undone which shall merit a continuance of their support.

S. A. begs also to remind his friends and the public, that he has, in addition to his made up stock, a quantity of manufactured material (which he is the habit of receiving direct from his friends in London), which will enable him to supply a superior article, and of the newest style, Horse-clothing, whips, spurs, horse-brushes, with every other article in the above line at the smallest remunerating profits.

Saddlery Warehouse, No. 327, George-street, Opposite the Cathedral.

N.B. A few London made best hogskin saddles on hand; also, a few sets of second-hand tandem and gig harness. 5585

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES.

ON SALE by the undersigned, two of Thurston's superior Billiard Tables, with all the recent improvements, one of them has not been in play above six months, and has imperial Petrosian bed, with patent Vulcanized caoutchouc cushions. Also, straight and circular cue racks, cues, pool, and other marking boards, balls, &c.

The proprietor is induced to offer these superior tables for sale in consequence of having determined to connect the Saloons which they at present occupy with the boxes of the Theatre.

JOSEPH WYATT, Victoria Hotel,
5613 Pitt-street.

TO be sold, a CHILD'S CAUL. To a sailor, or any other person going to sea, it would be invaluable. Apply (by letter) post-paid, to J. T., *Herald* Office. 5609

TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY have a constant supply of LOAF SUGAR, CRUSHED LUMP, FINE PIECES, Nos 1 to 3, AND MOLASSES, FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICES AND STORES, 427, GEORGE-STREET.

Also,

COLONIAL RUM, [illegible] O.P., in bond, at a very low [illegible] casks of 60 [illegible] gallons each.

This R[illegible] distilled by Mr. R. Cooper, sen., from the Company's molasses.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager.

427, George street, January 24. 4739.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

AT COST PRICE.

TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT.

THE WHOLE OF THE MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF LACE GOODS IN THE COLONY.

THE Undersigned having purchased the stock of Mr. Augustus Dreutler, of 423, George-street, consisting of the choicest selection of Silk and Lace Goods in the colony, begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the public generally, that he will commence to sell off the entire Stock on Wednesday, the 11th instant, to make room for large consignments daily expected for England.

As the stock has been purchased considerably below invoice prices, the public may depend upon really cheap and good bargains.

The stock of Silks and Satins has been proverbial for superiority, and will be found well worthy the immediate attention of purchasers.

THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND,
423, George-street, Sydney, April 4. 5683

BELPER HOUSE, 268, PITT-STREET.

MESDAMES DOAK and KERR beg to return their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney and the country, for the liberal support they have received from them since their commencing business, and beg to inform them that they have removed to the above premises, lately occupied by Messrs Jones and Webb, which they will be enabled to open on Saturday next, the 7th instant, with an entirely new assortment of millinery, consisting of bonnets, caps, flowers, ribbons, &c., &c.

Also, an assortment of mantillas visites, cloaks, &c., of the most fashionable shapes, for the winter season, which they have received direct from England.

Mesdames D. and K. have also received a number of patterns of the above, and will therefore be enabled (should any of their customers not find any to suit them in the stock) to make them to order on the shortest notice.

Also,

THE JENNY LIND DRESS, an article of beautiful texture, and the most fashionable dress in England during last winter.

Vacancies for four apprentices. 5514

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased a large portion of the stock of Messrs. Christopher Newton and Brother, of the BEE HIVE, on very advantageous terms, and being thoroughly convinced that the system of small profits and quick returns is most conducive to the interest of both vendor and purchaser, has determined to conduct his business upon that principle, it will therefore be his constant study to keep the

BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY, and to sell at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICE, and by civility and attention to the wants of his customers (not only on his own part but on the part of those in his employ), he trusts to secure a large share of public support.

G. C. wishes to direct particular attention to the Cloth, and

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which it will always be his study to render most attractive, by keeping on hand a most complete assortment of broadcloths, plain and fancy trouserings and vestings, with every thing requisite in the way of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

With this view he has secured the services of MR. JAMES HENDERSON, who for some considerable time had the charge of the Woollen Department of the Bee-hive, where by attention to the customers and a general knowledge of the business, he acquired the confidence of the trade, and the approbation of his employers.

Mr. H. will devote the whole of his time to this department, and the proprietor sincerely trusts that the attention will not be bestowed in vain.

Buyers for the country, and settlers, will find they can purchase what they require upon the most advantageous terms, and depend at all times upon having good value for their money, and every attention paid to the packing and forwarding of their goods.

Every description of clothing made to order in a style not to be surpassed in the colony both as regards cut and workmanship.

☞ Further particulars, with a list of prices, will appear in a future advertisement.

253, Pitt-street, March 6. 3818

AN endless variety of DARK PRINTS, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per dress. Also, a large assortment of RICH DARK DELAINES, at 10s. 6d. per dress, decidedly new patterns.

CHINA and FOREIGN Goods in great variety.

PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS (1s.) one shilling each.

Bristol House,
D. HOLBOROW, Proprietor.

Notice—512, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury. 5674

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just received, ex Columbus, six bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets.

They have been shipped direct from their manufactory, and will be sold off at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the proprietors being about to relinquish the retail trade.

They have also a large quantity of remnants, suitable for small sitting and bed rooms, which will be sold at less than cost price.

476, George-street,
Near Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms. 5070

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

COUNTRY People and others can always be supplied with the best qualities of Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, at the Stores of

MR. HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre, Down the Gateway.

Sydney, March 14.

N B.—Tobacco Stems and Leaf for Sheep-wash. 4344

ST. JULIEN CLARET.

THE undersigned have received a lot of the above Wine, in cases, and in fine condition. Also, some very fine Pale Old Cognac, in one dozen cases.

MURPHY AND CO.,
5152 Queen-street.

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned has on sale, suitable for the Island and California trade,—Cigars and Tobacco, in great variety, second quality, but at extremely low prices. Guernsey Port, and other Wines of all kinds in wood and bottle. Brandy, Rum, and Gin

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, March 15. 4406

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Port wine, in quarter-casks
Ditto, in hogsheads
Sweet Lisbon, in hhds. and quarter-casks
Dry ditto, ditto
Port wine, in 3 dozen casks or cases
Sherry, ditto ditto ditto
Claret, in 2 dozen cases.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
5538 Queen's-place.

HOT CROSS BUNS! HOT CROSS BUNS!

WILLIAM BLYTH, Cook, Pastry-cook, and Confectioner, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and the public generally for all past favours, and wishes to inform them that he will have ready on this day, and also on Friday, Hot Cross Buns, of a superior quality. Early orders will oblige.

Victoria Refreshment Rooms, No. 261, Pitt-street, Next to the Theatre. 5650

HOT CROSS BUNS.

HOT CROSS BUNS ready for delivery at the Australian Confectionary Warehouse, No. 284, Pitt-street, opposite the Royal Victoria Theatre, at any time after 3 o'clock this day.

Quality as usual.

5679 THOMAS GOUDIE.

HOT × BUNS, HOT × BUNS.

T. W. FOSTER, Cook, Pastrycook, and Confectioner, begs to inform his friends and the public that his superior Buns will be ready this morning, and will continue until Friday evening, and solicits orders as early as possible.

No. 518, George-street. 5692

ROCHE'S RESTAURANT, LUNCHEON, DINING, SUPPER, BILLIARD, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

AN excellent Dinner, comprising—fish, poultry, made dishes, soups, cheese, salad, &c., *One Shilling*. Ready from eleven A.M.

Soups, Welsh rarebits, and poached eggs, at all hours. 5579

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON SALE at the Stores of J. W. ROCHE, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, *Rainbow*, corner of Pitt and King streets.

Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in and out of bond
Clouzeau's and Martell's pale Cognac brandy, in one dozen cases, 35s.
Fine old Jamaica rum, from 8 to 33 O P.
Lowndes' and Dunbar's Old Tom, in one and three dozen cases
Case Geneva, best brands
Real pineapple rum, in pints and quarts
Page's and Hunt's Oporto bottled port, in one, two, and three dozen cases
Sherries, London bottled, from 15s. per dozen
Sandeman's and Hunt's port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Draught port and sherry wines, from 4s. per gallon
Genuine Campbelltown whiskey, draught and bottle
6000 DOZEN BYASS'S and DUNBAR'S bottled ale and porter, latest shipments
Champagne, in pints and quarts, best brands
Claret, Hock, Moselle, Madeira, Sauterne, &c.
Liqueurs and cordials, of every description
English ale and porter, in draught, best brands

The public generally will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call at the above establishment, where they can select from a stock comprising every variety.

☞ A very liberal allowance to dealers. 5577

BASS'S NO. 3 BURTON ALE.

THE undersigned being in daily expectation of a consignment of the above article, of last October's brewing, and having entered into a contract with Messrs. Bass and Co. for a monthly supply, parties requiring the same may secure some by an early application.

J. W. ROCHE.

"Rainbow,"
Corner of Pitt and King streets. 6578

THE undersigned have on sale a batch of English Ale, in hogsheads and half hogsheads.

MURPHY AND CO.,
744 Queen-street.

NO. 3 BASS'S PALE ALE, in hogsheads, warranted to be full to the bung. Price, for cash, by the single hogshead, £4 10s., on sale at

I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street,
5544 Next to Mr. S. Lyons.

FOR SALE.

EX ROYAL SAXON FROM CALCUTTA.

1500 BAGS FINEST TABLE RICE
50 Boxes (3 tons) pearl sago
20 Cases curry powder
20 Ditto chetney
60 Bales gunny bags
150 Bolts Bengal canvas
293 Packages lines
200 Hogsheads rum, 30 O.P.
5000 Brab hats
6 Cases sinnet.

Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Spring-street, April 2. 5480

HERRINGS, HERRINGS, WHITE HERRINGS.

THE undersigned having just received a hundred half-barrels of the best quality of White Herrings ever imported, will sell them at the very low price of Fifteen Shillings per half-barrel. Also, the best Hysonskin and Congou Teas, at One Shilling per pound, for Cash only.

N.B.—Every other article in the Grocery line equally cheap, at

GEORGE MOSS'S, Pitt-street,
5612 Next door to Gill's Hotel.

CEDAR.—For sale, about 10,000 feet, just arrived per William from the Tweed. Apply to M. CAFFARY.

April 4. 5677

TOWN PONY.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Town Pony. Apply to the Storekeeper at Mr. Mort's. 5686

CARRIAGE FOR SALE. — An elegant George the Fourth Phaeton; also, a very handsome Britzka, to be seen at Mr. KEARY'S, Coach Builder, Pitt-street. 5652

TO LINENDRAPERS, GROCERS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, LEASE, AND GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS PREMISES IN WEST MAITLAND.

TO BE SOLD, on advantageous terms, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, and GOOD WILL, OF THE PREMISES known as

RICKARDS'S STORES, IN HIGH-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRAPERY, HOSIERY, SLOPS, AND HABERDASHERY, ALSO, GROCERIES AND IRONMONGERY, WITH WINES AND SPIRITS.

The PREMISES are in the centre of the town, and command the best situation for business; they are spacious and commodious, and full £500 have been expended in fixtures and improvements, indeed, no expense has been spared to render them the most secure and best business premises out of Sydney.

The CONNEXION is first rate, chiefly a READY MONEY TRADE; the receipts have exceeded £14,000 *per annum*, and are to be greatly improved by adding a wholesale business.

Satisfactory reasons assigned for the proprietor wishing to dispose of the business. Further particulars may be had of Mr ROBERT PAULOVICH, on the premises; and of Mr. JOHN RICKARDS, *Auctioneer, Sydney*. 520[illegible]

FOR SALE, an Allotment in the rear of Burdekin's Terrace, having 17 feet frontage to Liverpool-street, by a depth of 80 feet, to a lane 16 feet wide, and a house of four rooms, attic, and kitchen included, erected thereon. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 186, Elizabeth-street North.

April 5. 5664

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

December 11. 9183

TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

Payment—*Cash on delivery.*

WM. B. ALLEN,
2794 Sussex-street.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of tallow.

H. W. HAMILTON, Dixon-street, Sydney.

Country tallow refined, packed, and made merchantable for the Sydney and London markets.

Communications for Mr. John Hamilton, Bark Huts Boiling-down Establishment, to be addressed to the care of the above. 4846

FREDERIC MACDONALD.

FREDERIC MACDONALD, who, (with another apprentice) on the 9th June, 1840, at Sydney, left the ship Gilmore, Captain Theaker, is earnestly requested to write to his mother, care of George Appleyard, Esq., 27, St. James's-place, London. Mr. Justice Dickinson will receive and transmit to his mother any information that may be afforded respecting Frederick Macdonald. 5469

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine Joseph Armstrong of Castlereagh and Hunter-streets in the City of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales Veterinary Surgeon did for the considerations therein mentioned grant bargain deliver assign transfer and set over unto Frederick Ebsworth of Sydney aforesaid merchant a trustee therein named all and singular his property household goods goods in trade chattels debts estate and effects whatsoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted) for the benefit of all his creditors And also take notice that the said assignment was duly executed by the said Joseph Armstrong and the said trustee and attested according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council of the said Colony passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act for the further amendment of the law and for the better advancement of Justice" and of a certain other Act of the said Governor and Council passed in the seventh year of the reign of her said Majesty intituled "An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act for giving relief to Insolvent persons and providing for the administration of Insolvent Estates and to abolish imprisonment for debt'" And further take notice that the said Indenture of Assignment is now lying at the Office of Messieurs Rodd and Dawson 360 Pitt-street Sydney Solicitors for inspection and execution. Dated this second day of April A D. 1849.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG
FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

Signed by the said Joseph Armstrong and Frederick Ebsworth respectively in the presence of

5700 JOHN GILCHRIST, J.P.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day admitted Mr. Walter Marshall Church, a partner in his business, which will in future be carried on under the names of "Thornton and Church."—2nd day of April, 1849.

GEORGE THORNTON.

Custom House, Sydney 5614

SHIP JOHN CALVIN.

ALL Accounts against the above ship must be rendered, in duplicate, before three o'clock this day, at the office of

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 5598

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the undersigned are requested to forward the same on or before Saturday next, addressed to the undersigned, care of Colonel Barney, 356, Castlereagh-street.

FRANCIS M. LIND, Bengal Civil Service.

North Shore, April 3. 5661

NOTICE.—To William Williams, who stated, at the time of leaving a horse of the following description, with other property, about three months since, at the White Hart Inn, Windsor Road kept by Mr. John Allen, that he had come from New England, and was living in the service of Captain Darney:—A bay horse, aged about seven years, long tail, blind of the near eye, about fourteen hands high, branded JS on near shoulder, 5 on near TF side of hip, with saddle, bridle, one pair of trousers, one halter, one striped shirt,—that unless removed within one month the same will be sold by public auction to defray all expenses.

JOHN ALLEN, White Hart Inn, Windsor Road.

March 29. 5384

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE undersigned cautions the public and his Creditors against paying "*John Henry Nixon, Collector, of Phillip-street, Sydney*," any moneys on his account, as he has ceased to employ him after this date.

JOSEPH COGHLIN, Publican, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

April 4. 5667

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived in this colony, from England, is desirous of engaging as governess in a respectable family, consisting of three or four pupils. She is competent to instruct in English, French, Music, &c., having received instructions from first-rate masters. Application to be made at this office by letter, to M. C. K. Satisfactory references given. 5619

TO CARPENTERS.—A Young Man who has served five years at the trade wishes to article himself. Direct to No. 1, Cole's Buildings, Argyle-street, for A. B. 5656

A PERSON arrived from England, per ship Fortitude, under Dr. Lang, who has all his life been engaged in the Tea, Grocery, and Provision trades, and has lived in some of the first houses, would be glad to engage in any respectable house in Sydney, or to undertake the management of a Country Store. Respectable reference can be given in this city, and at Moreton Bay. Apply by letter (post paid) to B. D., *Herald* Office. 5658

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in *advance* at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

WANTED A RESIDENCE.—Wanted by a Physician, part of a furnished house, or a sitting or two or three bedrooms, in a respectable and central part of the city. A permanent arrangement might be entered into. Apply by letter to M. D., *Herald* Office. No lodging-house keeper need apply. 5962

WANTED, a Cottage of from three to five rooms, within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour's walk of the Circular Quay or Dawes Battery. The neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo would be preferred. All letters addressed to Mr. TAYLOR, grocer, King-street, will be attended to. 5571

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, at Hunt's Upholstery Warerooms, Jamison-street, one Upholsterer, one Cabinetmaker, and one French Polisher. None but steady first-rate workmen need apply. 5663

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply at Compton House,
5654 270, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a bed and sitting room, furnished, with board for one gentleman. It must be in a central part of the town. Apply to C. D., *Herald* Office. 5532

TO LABOURERS.—Wanted, five or six. Apply at Mr. SILLITOE'S, Darling Point. 5660

WANTED, in the Country, a middle-aged couple, without incumbrances, the man able to drive and look after a pair of horses; the woman to cook and do house work, and both to make themselves otherwise generally useful. Apply to JOHN HADSLEY, Esq., Bligh-street, Sydney. Character indispensable. 5654

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person or persons prosecuting to conviction the party or parties, who on the night of the 3rd instant removed the paling, and cut away the bank of a reservoir, containing water, on the property of the undersigned, situate at Chippendale.

MARY HOLDEN.

Eveligh House, April 4. 5655

TO INNKEEPERS.

TO BE LET, the "Printer's Arms" Inn, No. 577, George-street, Sydney. The house having, in addition to other conveniences suitable to a respectable Hotel, (after undergoing extensive alterations) two rooms, 21 feet square and 25 by 14 feet respectively, is well calculated for holding an Odd Fellows' Lodge or Club, or a spirited hotel-keeper to establish an Ordinary, being in the vicinity of the mercantile and shipping interest. License, bar fittings, &c., very moderate. Apply to Mr. T. TROOD, Printer, King-street; or to the tenant, M. LAPTWICH, on the premises. 5107

OFFICE TO LET.

TO BE LET, the Office, corner of George and Jamison streets, lately occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

R HARNETT,
5510 3, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in one building, a large shop or office, with a similar show-room adjoining; together with an extensive and commodious store; all situated in a business part of George-street. For particulars apply to F. GAUNSON, 596, George-street. 2778

TO BE LET, the House in Jamison-street, No. 3, of the Australian College buildings. Apply to Mr. D. M'PHERSON, opposite. 9381

TO BE LET, the Dwelling House No. 34, Elizabeth-street South; it contains four rooms, having a kitchen with convenient rooms over it in rear.

Apply at the office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 5381

TO LET, a respectable Family Residence, situate in Pitt-street South, adjoining Dr. Grant's—the house contains eight rooms, with front and back kitchen, a two-stall stable, coach house, hay and corn loft well of water, and a large yard. For particulars apply to Mr. John Morris, Albion Wharf, Market-street West; or to Mrs. Parsfield, opposite the house.

5669 JOHN MORRIS.

TO LET.

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.

3031 G. KING.

TO LET, the Green Gate, public-house, opposite the New Military Barracks, South Head Road, with bar fixtures, beer engine, and spirit fountain. Apply to BRODIE AND CRAIG, Builders, Barker-street, Sydney.

April 4. 5650

TO LET, two Cottages in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, each containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, and spacious yards. Rent, £40 each per annum. Immediate possession can be given.

Also,—

The House at Lyons-terrace, at present occupied by Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C. Possession may be had on or before the 1st of May. Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
5546 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the HOLLOW TREE Estate, having an *extensive river frontage* on the Lower Hunter. For particulars (if by letter post-paid,) apply to Mr. W. BRETT, on the Farm; or to Mr. HORATIO BRETT, Jamison-lane, Sydney. 5575

TO LET, for a term of years, a Water Mill, in thorough order, driving two pair of stones, smutting and dressing machines. Good stores, cottage, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. GAUNSON. 1967

TO LET, in the Town of Campbelltown, a neat and accommodious Family Cottage, in a healthy situation, with every accommodation for a respectable family; there is half an acre of land, frontage with garden, &c., it has lately been tenanted by John Sear, Esq. Application to be made to Mr. J. Keighran, Campbelltown.

March 17. 4735

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Peake, from Port Phillip the 26th March. Passengers—Mr. Morris, Mr. Cawley, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Harbottle, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Harwood, and Miss Ginn.

April 4.—Beulah, ship, 578 tons, Captain Struben, from London, having left the Downs on the 14th December, with immigrants and merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, four children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, three children, and servant, Mrs. Bumstead, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. J. Mackell, Mr. W. Mackell, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wreagall, Mr. Reid, Miss Reid, and Dr. Batenahl, Surgeon-Superintendent.

April 4.—Julindur, barque, 450 tons, Captain H. Burn, from Plymouth the 28th December, with immigrants and merchandise. Passengers—Mr. Colthurst, and Dr. Colthurst, Surgeon-Superintendent.

April 4.—Digby, ship, 756 tons, Captain Taber, from Liverpool the 28th November, and Plymouth the 16th December, with immigrants and merchandise. Passengers—Mrs. Taber and child, and Dr. Neville, Surgeon-Superintendent.

April 4.—Chalco, barque, 236 tons, Captain Brown, from Shanghai the 1st February.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.—Sabine, American brig, 175 tons, Captain Town, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. E. Kingsbury (supercargo), Mr. R. Sherman, Mr. M Duchene, Mr. J. Donaldson, Captain Courtenay, Mr. Butterfield, Messrs. P. Gould, C. Sparke, A. Bicknell, J. Chapman, J. Simmons, A. Cameron, W. Shum, J. Thornton, J. Wright, J. Smith, J. Taylor, J. Morris, J. Hely, A. Gulland, G. Jones, W. Davis, H. Mark, G. M. Larnach, and James Holt.

April 4.—Minerva, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Birkenshaw and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donohoe and three children, Mrs. Way, Mr. D. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and three children, John Daly, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. James Wright, and Mr. J. Butts.

April 4.—Ariel, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Dobson, for Melbourne via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Thomas Arbuthnot, for London; Freak, for Port Essington and China; Harbinger, for Moulmein; Champion, for Moreton Bay.

To-morrow.—Cape Horn, for Launceston.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 4.—Charles Webb, 24, Andrew, from Kiama, with 146 bags wheat, 56 kegs butter; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 40 bales wool, 30 trusses hay, 7 casks tallow, 1 hogshead wine, 2 cases wine, 11 pigs, 6 calves, 12 lambs, 22 bags flour.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 4.—Rose, steamer, 72, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Stranger, 27, Croad, for Morpeth, with sundries; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, for Port Stephens, in ballast; Hyndes, 33, Sugden, for Moruya River, in ballast; Chance, 38, Pitt, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Young Queen, 31, Maw, for the Hunter, in ballast; Eclipse, 21, South, for the William River, with sundries; Pompey, 36, Ford, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

April 4.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Peake, from Melbourne: 444 bags rice, E. M. Sayers; 28 bales wool, Royal Bank of Australia; 61 bales wool, T. Barker; 1 box, Rev. G. Turner; 2 tons onions, Order.

April 4.—Beulah, ship, 578 tons, Captain Struben, from London: 5 caroteels currants, 5 caroteels prunes, 32 packages merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 200 cases window glass, 2 cases, W. M'Donell; 1 box, G. Rogers; 36 cases Rhenish wine, Order.

April 4.—Julindur, barque, 450 tons, Captain Burn, from London and Plymouth: 62 cases brandy, 1 cask and 1 case hardware, Ronald, Lumsdaine, and Co.; 5 cases and 1 bale British goods, Lark and Bennett; 1 case, Massey; 1 cask, R and E. Tooth; 50 hogsheads rum, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 18 puncheons and 33 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads and 20 quarter-casks wine, 1 bale and 8 cases merchandise, Order; 1 case, G. Rees.

April 4.—Digby, ship, 756 tons, Captain Taber, from Liverpool via Plymouth: 100 tons salt, R. M. Robey.

April 4.—Chalco, barque, 236 tons, Captain Brown, from Shanghai: 4554 packages tea, Thacker and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For China.—By the Freak, this day, at noon.

For the Indian Ports and England (overland).—By the Harbinger, for Moulmein, this day, at noon.

For Launceston.—By the Cape Horn, this evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—By the London, to-morrow evening, at six.

For London.—By the John Calvin, on Saturday evening next, at six.

For California.—By the Spencer, on Saturday evening next, at six.

The Beulah has made a fair passage of one hundred and nine days from the Downs. She has on board two hundred and six immigrants, of whom twenty-six are English, and one hundred and eighty Germans, engaged for the colonists by Mr. Kirchner. She reports having spoken a ship from London, bound for Sydney, off the Cape of Good Hope, about the 23rd January, understood to be the Ingerwood, but as no such vessel had been laid on for this colony, there must be a mistake in the name. The Beulah will proceed from this port to Port Phillip in the course of a week or ten days, several of her passengers, and a large portion of her cargo being intended for that port. The cargo given above is that only intended for Sydney.

The Julinder has made an excellent passage of ninety-six days from Plymouth. She has on board two hundred and eleven immigrants, principally English, thirty-nine of whom are married couples, forty single men, twenty-eight single women, thirty-five boys, and twenty-five girls from one to fourteen years of age, and five infants.—Three deaths only occurred on the passage, which were counterbalanced by three births.

The Digby has been one hundred and seven days on her passage from Plymouth. She has on board 256 immigrants, namely, twenty-two married couples and two hundred and thirty-four Irish orphan girls. Two deaths only occurred on the voyage. This vessel, together with the Beulah and Julindur, have arrived in remarkably good order as regards health and cleanliness, for which much credit is due to the surgeons and captains. The Julinder is commanded by Captain Burn, formerly of the Himalaya.

The Chalco has made a good passage of sixty-two days from Shanghai, but brings no particular news. The barque Angelina, from Sydney the 21st October, and the Sarah Trotman and Kinnear, from Sydney the 16th November, arrived at Shanghai in the last week of January. The brigs Regia and Guardian sailed from Shanghai for Manila and Sydney early in January, the latter to call also at Port Phillip. The barque Statesman, from Sydney and the South Sea Islands, was passed by the Chalco going up the Yang-tse-kiang river to Shanghai on the 4th February. The brig Daniel Watson was to sail from Shanghai for Sydney early in February. On the 29th March, off Cape Otway the Chalco spoke the brig Wild Irish Girl, from Sydney, bound for Adelaide, twenty days out.

The Barque Cacique.—Letters received in Sydney from Singapore, dated in January last, state that reports had been received there of the total wreck of the barque Cacique, Captain M'Kie, from Sydney the 8th September, bound for that port, with the loss of all hands on board excepting two. How, when, or where this sad disaster occurred, if true, is not, we believe, known in Sydney.

The ship Thomas Arbuthnot, for London, is expected to proceed to sea early this morning.

English Shipping.—The City of Poonah, from Sydney the 21st July, arrived at Gravesend on the 9th December. The Jane Catherine, from Sydney the 13th July, and the Honduras, from Sydney the 11th August, arrived at Gravesend on the 13th December. The Josephine, from Sydney the 28th June, and the Sydney, from Sydney the 5th July, arrived in the Downs on the 25th December. The David Malcolm, from Adelaide, arrived at Gravesend on the 25th November, and sailed again for Plymouth to embark emigrants for the same port on the 20th December. The Rookery, from Adelaide, arrived at Gravesend on the 17th December. The Posthumous, from Port Phillip, arrived at Deal on the 28th November. The Taglioni, 350 tons, Joliffe, and the Mary White, 330 tons, Hitchens, sailed from Deal for Sydney on the 25th November. The Caldew, (P.O.P.), sailed from Gravesend for Sydney on the 5th December. The Midlothian sailed from London for Sydney with emigrants about the 15th December, and the Tory, also, with emigrants, from Plymouth, on the 20th December. The Standerings, for Launceston, and the Symmetry for Hobart Town, sailed from Gravesend on the 19th December. The Marmion, for Hobart Town, sailed from Deal on the 25th December. The Gipsy Queen sailed from Liverpool for Sydney about the 1st December. The Mary Shepherd sailed from London on the 20th December, and the General Palmer on the 14th, for Plymouth, to embark emigrants for Port Phillip. The Lord George Bentinck sailed from London for Port Phillip with emigrants on the 19th December. The Elizabeth Archer, 338 tons, Cobb, entered outwards at London for Sydney on the 8th December. The Sydney was advertised as the Post Office Packet for January. The Lady Amherst, 446 tons, Myhill, was to sail from Liverpool on the 20th December, and Plymouth the 5th January, with emigrants for Sydney. The Agenoria, 724 tons, Hunt, was to sail from Plymouth on the 18th, and the James Gibb, 815 tons, Jackson, on the 28th January, both with emigrants for Sydney. The Josephine, 310, Smith, was to sail from London for Sydney, with merchandise, on the 10th January. The Chaseley sailed from Deal for Moreton Bay with emigrants, on the 24th December. The William Watson sailed from Plymouth for Adelaide and Port Phillip on the 16th December. The Garland Grove was to sail from Plymouth for Port Phillip and Adelaide about the 1st January. The Coromandel sailed from Deal for Adelaide and Port Phillip on the 14th December. The Roseberry, 310, Young, was to sail for Port Phillip with merchandise on the 28th December. The Sir George Seymour, 850, Millman, was to sail from London on the 25th and Plymouth the 5th January, with emigrants for Port Phillip. The Pemberton, 1250, for Port Phillip, was to sail from Liverpool on the 1st and Plymouth the 12th January, with emigrants. The Royal Sovereign, 637 tons, Deslandes, was to sail for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney on the 5th February. The British Empire, 640 tons, M'Ewen, was to sail from Plymouth for Port Phillip with emigrants on the 15th January. The Jane Catherine was to sail from London for Auckland on the 1st February, and the Burhampoor, 700, Smith, for Wellington and Auckland, on the 25th February. The Haidee, 283, Stewart, was laid on for Launceston. The Ramilies, with emigrants for Adelaide, sailed on the 13th December. The Calcutta, 389, Prynn, and Ellerslie, 230, Pagon, were to sail from London for Adelaide, with merchandise, on the 30th December. The Stebonheath, 926, Austen, and Susannah, 514, Lukey, were laid on for Adelaide, with emigrants, the former to sail from Plymouth on the 10th, and the latter on the 25th January. The Mary Ann, 394, Darby, was to sail from Plymouth for Adelaide with emigrants on the 1st January. The William Hyde, 532, Steward, was to sail from London on the 1st, and Plymouth on the 11th January, with merchandise and passengers for Adelaide and Port Phillip, and the Posthumous, 389, Davison, for the same ports, from London the 15th, and Plymouth the 25th January.

Portsmouth, December 19.—The Hasemey convict ship arrived here yesterday from the river, with 230 convicts for New South Wales from the hulks at Woolwich. On the passage the cholera broke out, the first case being that of a boy aged about fourteen, which terminated in death in four hours and a half. Four other cases have made their appearance. Dr. Jamieson, surgeon of the Victory, was sent on board by the commander-in-chief this morning to render additional assistance, and to report the extent of the infection. Diarrhœa is also prevalent on board. The sick are to be removed from the Hasemey to the Menelaus lazaretto at the Motherbank.

Extract of a letter from the Adelaide steam-schooner, Master Commander Forbes, dated, "At sea, October 21. We sailed with a fine wind in company with the Dover, from Plymouth, on the morning of the 29th of September, and had a fine run to the 2nd of October, when the wind shifted round to the S.W., and came on to blow a very heavy gale, which lasted four days; we were then off Cape Finisterre. The Adelaide we found to be, contrary to our expectations, a good sea boat, and (contrary to yours) very dry and a good sailer, making 7 knots on a wind and 9.5 off. We lost sight of the Dover on the 1st, and did not see her again during the voyage. We made the passage in 17 days, and the Dover in 20. We should have made the passage two days sooner if it had not come on to blow a very heavy gale from the S.W., which compelled all the ships lying at Funchal to put to sea. We hove too under the lee of the island in company with the Cyclops, Linnet, and an American frigate. Teneriffe is now in sight, and I expect to make Santa Cruz this evening and sail to-morrow for the Cape de Verds." On the Adelaide arriving at the place after which she is named, she will be fitted as a steam tender to that port, but her officers and crew will be turned over to and borne upon the books of the Havannah, 22, Captain Erskine. If Mr. Forbes succeeds in reaching the point of his destination without loss, he will deserve his promotion.—*Times December 4.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
5	THURSDAY	6 17	5 43	4 57	5 31

Full Moon, April 8, 51m. past 1, A.M.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, April 5,

The performances will commence with the Opera, entitled the SIEGE OF ROCHELLE. Count Rosenberg, Mr. Rogers; Montalban, Mr. Hambleton; Marquis de Valmour, Mr. J. Howson; Azino, Mr. Spencer; Michel, Mr. F. Howson; Corporal Schwartz, Mr. Arabin; Princess Euphemia, Mrs. Gibbs; Clara, Mrs. Guerin; Cynthia, Mrs. Hambleton; Marcella, Mrs. Rogers. Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the laughable farce of THE BUMP OF BENEVOLENCE. Captain Costly, Mr. Spencer; Gloss, Mr. Arabin; Guy, Mr. F. Howson; Maria, Miss Hart; Polly, Mrs. Hambleton; Barbara Brickdust, Madame Torning.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrivals of yesterday we have London papers to the 27th December, thirty-four days later than those previously received.

The English political news is unimportant. There did not appear to be any prospect of a change of ministry before the meeting of Parliament in February. Several elections had taken place. Mr. E. Stanley (eldest son of Lord Stanley) was elected for Lynn, (in place of the late Lord George Bentinck), without opposition. For the West Riding of Yorkshire there has been a sharp contest, between Mr. B. Denison, Conservative, and Sir C. E. Eardley, Whig, when the former had a majority of three thousand votes

For the season there was a fair amount of business. Wools had evidently an upward tendency, and the sales are said to show an advance of a half-penny to a penny per lb. Tallow maintained its price, but the stocks on hand were large, and a slight decrease in price was expected.

In the obituary we notice the names of Lord Viscount Melbourne and Mr. C. Buller.

The arguments on the writs of error in the Irish cases were concluded, but it was not expected judgment would be delivered before January

We are informed that a report appears in a late paper, of a meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in which the Directors state that they had concluded on arrangement with the Government for sending monthly steamers to Australia, but that would not tally with the following letter:

Downing-street, November 30.—Sir, I deferred answering your communication of the 18th of August last, because the arrangements were s ill in progress for the establishment of a system of steam communication with Australia. I am now directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you that, from a letter which has very recently been received from the Board of Treasury, it appears that there is every reason to believe an engagement will soon be concluded with the India and Australia Steam-packet Company for the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney for a period of not less than seven years. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, B Hawes.—Sir Thomas Birch, M.P."

From the Continent the news is most important.

In France the election of President had terminated in favour of Louis Napoleon, who polled five million and a half of votes, while for General Cavaignac there were only one million and a half. As soon as it was known that a clear majority of the votes were in favour of Louis Napoleon, it was determined to instal him without waiting for the returns from all the districts, in order that there might be no unnecessary excitement. The installation had taken place, and the new President had displayed considerable vigour and determination in making the necessary appointments. The election had passed off very quietly.

Pope Pius the Ninth, who was two years since the idol of his people, had fled from Rome and taken refuge in Naples. The National Guard which he created had beseiged and insulted him in his palace, and his faithful friend and minister M. Rossi was assassinated in the street. A mob-appointed ministry attempted to control him, and at length His Holiness disguised himself as a footman and escaped from his palace on the box of the coach of the Bavarian Ambassador. What would be the result of this movement can hardly be estimated; whether viewed politically or religiously its importance cannot be overrated. From all parts of Europe the Pope was receiving warm tokens of sympathy and respect.

In Austria, too, there had been great changes. The Emperor Ferdinand finding that in these troublous times he was no longer able to stand at the helm of public affairs, had resigned his crown, and abdicated in favour of his nephew, now the Emperor Francis. This step was applauded as most wise, and was expected to have the most beneficial results.

For the details of these and other important events, we must refer our readers to the copious supply of extracts which we give this morning, to the exclusion of other matter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen sat for the Primary Judge in Equity to-day.

COHEN AND ANOTHER v. SIMMONS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Holroyd, for the plaintiffs, moved that it be decreed, according to the minutes agreed upon.

Messrs. Donnelly and Brenan appeared for the other parties and consented.

Decree accordingly.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Jury of twelve.

TOWNS v. THE UNDERWRITERS OF THE ISABELLA ANNA.

The plaintiff's case was not concluded when the Court was adjourned.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Before His Honor the Chief Justice.

CERTIFICATES CONFIRMED.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the certificates of discharge granted to James Allan and John Campbell. Allowed.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the plan of distribution filed in the estate of James Hugh Palmer, showing a first dividend of 5s. in the pound. Confirmed.

IN RE KNIGHT.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the appointment of John Macnamara, as creditors' assignee, in the estate of William Knight Confirmed.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.—IN RE GIRARD.

On the motion of Mr. Dowling, the rule nisi on the part of — Lester for the sequestration of Francis Girard, of New England, was made absolute.

IN RE JOHN THOMAS WILSON.

The adjourned arguments on the rule nisi in this case issued against Burdekin and others, was further adjourned for a week.

APPEALS.

The hearing of the appeals on the part of Thomas Wheaton Bowden and Thomas Pattrick, jun., against the decision of the Chief Commissioner, disallowing their certificates, was adjourned for a sitting of the full Court.

IN RE HENRY LANE.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the Estate of Henry Lane be released from sequestration, in consequence of a composition having been entered into with the creditors.

The Court directed that no order do issue until the insolvent has advertised in the *Government Gazette*, that the release sought for will issue on Wednesday, unless cause be on that day shown to the contrary.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before W. H. Keen, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Abercrombie and Co., a single meeting was held, but at which no business was done, and there was an adjournment until the 12th instant.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Samuel B. Dowsett, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Peate, a third meeting, at eleven o'clock.

In the estates of John Grahame and Co., and of John Grahame, of the firm of John and Walter Grahame, certificate meetings, at noon.

In the estate of James H. Palmer, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

NEW SOUTH WALES PRODUCE.

(From Aniling and Cobb's Circular, November 30.)

The supply of New South Wales Hides has been so small throughout the month, that only a very trifling amount of business has been done. The few brought forward (about 214) sold readily at prices equal to those of the previous month, and were bought for export. We have recent arrivals of 831 hides, which are advertised for sale on the 14th proximo. Our quotations as under are unaltered:—

Heavy, good, 56 to 66 lbs.	2d. to 2½d. per lb.	
Middling to fair	1½d. to 2d.	,,
Inferior, 51 to 56lbs.	1d. to 1½d.	,,
Light, fair to good, 38 to 44 lbs	1½d. to 2d.	,,
Middling, 33 to 43 lbs.	1½d.	,,
Inferior	1¼d. to 1½d.	,,
Kips, 15 lbs.	2½d.	,,

The arrivals this month amount to 967 hides against 8970 in November, 1847.

Ditto from 1st January to 30th November, 1848, 45,955 hides.

Ditto from 1st January to 30th November, 1847, 64,099 hides.

Stock 30th November, 1848, 831 hides.

Ditto 1847, 12,938 hides.

New South Wales Leather.—The demand has been, as for some time past, extremely dull, and prices obtained very low, viz., for crops, average 33½ to 34½ lbs., 4½d. to 5d.; struck sides, average 15½ lbs., 4¼d.; shaved sides, average 8½ lbs., 6½d. per lb.

New South Wales Tallow.—The parcels brought forward during the month have readily found buyers at improved prices. The stock of Russian tallow is large, and considerable supplies are expected from Australia and South America. The following are our present quotations:—

Mutton.—Fine white, hard and pure, 46s. to 46s. 6d; pale, fair to good body, 45s. to 46s.; tender, 44s. to 45s.; fair and middling colours, hard, 45s. 6d. to 46s.; fair to good body, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d; tender, 43s. to 44s. 6d.; dark, hard, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; fair to good body, 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; tender, 41s 6d. to 43s.; very dark, inferior and soft, 30s. to 40s.—per cwt.

Beef.—Bright and good fair colours—hard and pure, 44s. 6d. to 45s.; greasy, 43s to 44s.; very greasy, 42s. to 43s.; fair and middling colours—firm, 43s. 6d. to 44s 6d.; greasy, 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; very greasy, 41s. to 42s. 6d.; dark, firm, 43s. to 44s.; greasy, 42s. to 43s.; very greasy, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; very dark, inferior and soft, 30s. to 40s.—per cwt.

The sales amount to about 500 casks,—and the imports to 1303 casks, against 1703 casks in November, 1847.

Imports from January 1 to November 30, 1848, 11,681 casks and 38 boxes.

Imports from January 1 to November 30, 1847, 4998 casks.

Stock 30th November, 1848, about 950 casks.

Ditto 1847, 1600 casks.

New South Wales Horns.—The sales are 5499 ox and cow, average 13½ oz., at 14s. 6d., and 14½ to 15½ oz., 19s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per 123.

Bones.—About 12 tons have been sold at £4 5s. to £5 for shank, and £3 5s. per ton for common.

Hoofs.—A small parcel sold at £4 10s. per ton.

Mimosa Bark.—No stock and no sales to report, but improved prices could easily be obtained.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Lease of Preston Villa, Port Stephens, (5000 acres), with Cottage, Ship-building Yard, &c., also Boat and Oars, Treenails, Plank, Carts, Dray, Horses, Crab Winch, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Cigars, Pork.

Mr. Mort.—In the Wool Stores, at the rear of his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 18 packages Hardware.

Mr. Stewart.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, 14 Colts.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Undredeemed Pledges, Hysonskin Tea, Watches, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Jockey Suits, Tea, and Sundries.

The Police Office.—The business before the Police Court yesterday was disposed of by the Superintendent of Police, Alderman Egan, and Dr. Mitchell. The latter gentleman was associated on the roster with Captain Moriarty, who neglected his summons. There was but one case of a criminal character, the theft of a pair of common stockmen's boots, which was disposed of by a committal. As usual there was a large number of assault cases, and all of a very trivial character. One case affords a fair specimen of the whole. The litigants were a male and female rival chandlers, shopkeepers in Brougham-place, Pitt-street; the former having blown his nose with his fingers, and snapped them at the latter, she hurries to the Police Office, and the result is a case which occupied upwards of an hour in the hearing. How the case ever was thought by any magistrate worthy of a summons being issued in it, or how so much time should be wasted as was in its hearing, is puzzling. The magistrates for to-day are Messrs. Moir and Smart.

Court of Requests.—This Court will commence its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, commencing at No. 222.

City Assessment.—The Council will meet at three o'clock this afternoon, to proceed with the consideration of the appeals against the new assessment of the city property. The following is the order in which they will be called on:—Gipps Ward—John Rochester, William Richardson, Francis Downs. Bourke Ward—William Adnum, Mrs. Birnie, Benjamin and Moses, M. A. Burdekin, Nicholas Bray, James Cunningham, John Davis, John Dalley, H. Fisher, John Flavelle, Pierce Goold, John Greer, J. C. Korff, John Kettle, Edward Lord, Alice Lake, Mal. Mullsney, John Moring, John Manning, Luke Milward, James Payne, B. A. Phillips, Thomas Ryan, F. Shea, William Toogood, Mrs. Terry, George Wheeler, Henry Way, John Williams, William Wallis.

Unreserved Sale of Ironmongery and other Hardware.—The trade, shippers to the colonies, and dealers, are reminded that the sale as above, and particularised in our advertising columns, takes place this day at eleven o'clock, at the rooms of Mr. Salamon.—*Communicated.*

BIRTH.

At Darlinghurst, on the 3rd instant, the wife of W. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED,

By special license, by the Rev. J. Beasley, on the 3rd instant, Mr. George Watson, of Sussex-street, Sydney, to Miss Rebecca Ann M'Pheeden, of Redfern.

DIED,

Of dropsy, on Wednesday morning, the 4th April, 1849, at the residence of her father, Mary Jane, fourth daughter of J. J. Peacock, Miller's Point, Sydney, aged six years and five months.

Army.—58th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Dumerum, from half-pay 104th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hely, appointed Paymaster 11th Light Dragoons; Ensign G. H. Wynyard to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dumerum, who retires; J. Duncan, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wynyard.

The Falkland Islands.—We stated some time since that, for the better protection of these islands, the Admiralty had ordered a man-of-war to visit the island occasionally. A body of military pensioners are about to be sent there to form the police of the island, but, in the meanwhile, it has been deemed advisable to order a man-of-war, with some marines from Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert's squadron at Monte Video, to take care of the island until their arrival. In such remote places as the Falklands, the absence of a British pendant is too often the excuse for the indulgence of lawless conduct on the part of the discontented and ill-disposed, as it affords also an opportunity for reckless and insolent merchantmen of all nations to break through the rules and regulations of the island with impunity. No islands of the extent of the Falkland Islands, in any part of the British dominions, should be without a man-of-war pendant occasionally flying in one or other of their ports.—*United Service Gazette.*

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Times, December 27.*)

Tuesday Evening.—The premium on gold, at Paris, is 10 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.40; and the exchange at Paris, on London at short being 25.35, it follows that gold is 0.20 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The price of gold at Hamburgh is 437 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.11; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 11½, it follows that gold is 0.06 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

In consequence of the buoyant aspect of affairs in Paris, the English funds opened this morning with considerable firmness, and again advanced three eighths per cent. before the termination of business. The first quotation of consols for January was 88⅝ to ¾, from which they very soon began to improve until they closed, after some slight changes, at 88¾ to ⅞. Bank Stock left off 189 to 191; Reduced Three per Cents., 88⅞ to ¼; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 89⅝; Long Annuities, 8¼; Indian Bonds, 36s. to 30s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, March, 39s. to 41s.; June, 37s. to 40s. premium.

The market for foreign securities was extremely active, and, with the exception of Peruvian, quoted rather lower than on Saturday last, prices generally showed some improvement. The transactions recorded were—Brazilian, at 74 and 75½ for money, and at 75½ for the account; the Small, at 74; Buenos Ayres, at 24; Ecuador, at 2¼, ½, and ¼; Granada, at 13¼ and ½; the Deferred, at 2½; Mexican, at 24 and 24¼ for money, and at 24½, ¾, 25, and 24⅞ for the account; Peruvian, at 44, 46, 44, and 45; Portuguese Three per Cents., at 24½, 4, and 4½; the Four per Cents., for the account, at 26¼; Spanish Three per Cents., at 13½, ¼, and 14, for money, and at 13½ and 14½ for the account; Spanish Passive, at 3¼; the Three per Cents., at 27¼ and 28; Venezuela, at 9. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., at 49½, ¾, and ¼; the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 74½ and ¼ for money, and at 74½ for the account.

The Committee of Spanish American Bondholders are in communication with Senor Osma in respect to the propositions received from him on Friday last for the adjustment of the Peruvian debt.

There was but little doing in the foreign exchanges to-day, and the rates for Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and Paris, were all quoted a shade lower than last post.

The letters from Hamburgh state that not much business was doing in the foreign exchanges. Paper on London at long date continued in demand, and was scarce. The abundance of money was more than ever perceptible. The funds and railway shares were dull with but a trifling business. The general advices from the Baltic speak of the setting in of hard weather, and the consequent inactivity of the markets.

Stocks and railway shares at Berlin were maintained, and some descriptions showed a tendency to improvement

The Amsterdam accounts give a favourable report respecting the nature of business on the Bourse Since the arrival of intelligence announcing the peaceable termination of the French Presidential election, quotations had advanced. At Frankfort the stock-market was also well supported with an improvement in all dividend-paying securities.

The last letters from Havre refer to no important change in the aspect of the cotton market. The various quotations had not undergone any decline, though business was less extensive, the average stock continuing light.

The advices from several of the French manufacturing towns furnish encouraging symptoms of a revival in trade, and hopes are entertained that the new year will show a marked change in the state of business. From Rouen, Lyons, and other districts, the letters mostly agree in representing the progress towards recovery as decidedly cheering.

WOOL MARKETS.

British Wool.

(*From the Mark Lane Express.*)

Leeds, December 15.—A fair amount of business has been done this week. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

Liverpool, December 16.—Scotch.—There is an improved feeling in the market, and manufacturers are desirous of keeping up their stocks at present rates. In white there is little doing. In good Cheviot there is a fair business; but the inferior is less enquired for.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	5	3	to	6	6
White Highland ditto	7	9	to	8	0
Laid crossed ditto, unwashed	7	0	to	8	6
Ditto ditto, washed	8	0	to	10	0
Ditto Cheviot ditto, unwashed	8	6	to	11	0
Ditto ditto, washed	12	0	to	14	0
White ditto ditto	14	0	to	16	0

Import for the week ..... 40 bags.
Previously this year .... 20,649 ,,

Foreign.—The public sales advertised to take place here next week have no doubt prevented more buyers being down this. The feeling seems gaining ground that prices will not be lower: still, no advance can be got,

Imports for the week .... 187 bales.
Previously this year .... 74,917 ,,

Foreign Wool.

City, Monday.—The wool trade was firm again last week, and with a steady business doing.

The imports into London have been large, since our last. From Sydney 1042 bales, Port Phillip 725 bales, Algoa Bay 493, the Cape 155 bales, Islay 831, Odessa 23, and Germany 102 bales.

Leeds, Dec. 15.—A fair average business has been done in foreign wools this week, notwithstanding that this is usually the dullest season of the year. Prices are very firm with an improving tendency.

Public Sales of Colonial Wool.

The fourth series of sales of colonial wool of this season commenced on the 16th ultimo, and concluded this day, consisting of 7841 bales Australian, 5485 Port Phillip, 2743 Van Diemen's Land, 786 South Australian, 3210 Cape of Good Hope, 41 Swan River, 9 New Zealand, 846 East Indian; making in all, 20,961 bales. The above quantity being about two-thirds of the whole amount of colonial wool resting here, was declared for sale, leaving 10,000 bales for the ensuing series. The earlier days were on a par with the commencement of the August-September sales, and towards the close there was a manifest improvement of about 1d. per lb., or full 5 per cent. in average; this was most apparent in the lower qualities, which have been hitherto so much depressed. We fear this favourable feature was owing more to an unusually large attendance of buyers and the limited number of sales, than to any material change for the better in the woollen districts; for, low as the prices were in September, a vast deal of the wool then purchased has recently changed hands at very small profits, many buyers expecting they should replace their stocks on more favourable terms these sales. The probable time which may intervene before the next series also had its effect, in inducing many parties to supply anticipated wants. Among the numerous attendance we were glad to observe many buyers for foreign account. The quantity held over (now above 15,000 bales) for the ensuing sales and expected arrivals, make it pretty evident all wants will be amply supplied: added to which there yet remains in some hands in Yorkshire, very considerable stocks; and although foreign wool is not to be had at the low prices which prevailed in summer, we are led to expect that the English market will continue to be supplied with German and other foreign wool, at prices which will enable them to compete with colonial. The finer Sydney wools were in great demand. Cape wool, we were glad to observe, fully participated in the advance towards the conclusion of the sales. Lambs were in fair request, and skin wools, of which there were not many, sold well. The better qualities of East Indian wool supported former rates, but the lower sorts were evidently not in request.

London, 2nd December, 1848.

The fourth and last series of public sales of colonial wool for this year commenced on Thursday, the 16th ultimo, and closed yesterday afternoon. The catalogues comprised the following, viz.:—

Australian	8,078	Bales
South Australian	786	,,
Port Phillip	5,249	,,
Swan River	41	,,
Van Diemen's Land	2,743	,,
Cape	3,209	,,
New Zealand	9	,,
East India	604	,,
Colonial	20,719	,,
Foreign and Sundries	1,535	,,
Total	22,254	

It is most gratifying to have it in our power to communicate a favourable result to these important sales, which were looked forward to with considerable anxiety. The attendance throughout has been unusually numerous, from all parts, with the addition of several foreign buyers. Prices have improved on all descriptions, since last sales, and there is every prospect of continued improvement next season, stocks being low and manufacturers well employed, principally to order; in addition to this, the rates obtained are still far from remunerating to the growers, who will be great sufferers this year. We do hope, ere long, to see wools better classed, and in far better condition, which must be the case when the increased labour sent out lately will have been distributed among the growers, so much depending upon this.

From your obedient servants,

MARSH AND EDENBOROUGH,

Wool Brokers,

Bishopsgate-street, Without.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(*From the Mark Lane Express.*)

Monday, December 18. A very large quantity of tallow having arrived from New South Wales and South America, our market has continued to rule excessively heavy since our last report, and the deliveries have fallen off considerably. Prices are quite 6d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last; and the stock exceeds 56,000 casks. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Scarcely anything is doing for forward delivery. Town tallow, 44s. per cwt., net cash: rough fat, 2s. 5d. per 8 lbs.

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	40,653	31,446	25,493	11,358	36,176
Price of Y. C.	40s. 3d. to 40s. 6d.	41s. 9d to —s. 0d.	51s. 6s. to —s. 0d.	45s. 8d. to 47s. 0d.	44s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.
Delivery last week	2,325	1,962	2,529	2,776	1,594
Ditto from 1st June	49,985	57,874	51,581	54,282	56,555
Arrived last week	1,759	3,079	2,251	2,472	5,263
Ditto from 1st June	71,047	73,384	66,454	57,541	85,298
Price of Town	43s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	49s. 6d.	45s. 0d.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(*From the Spectator, December 9.*)

Ferdinand of Austria abdicated!—the Pope fled! Monarchs pass, states fall and rise, with a rapidity that mocks recording.

If portents are to be trusted, the Government of Austria has fairly superseded the revolution by heading it. Putting all things together, we discern a great combined movement, conducted by the leading statesmen of the empire. The Emperor Ferdinand has abdicated in favour of his nephew, "Francis Joseph the First." The new Emperor is a very young man only in his nineteenth year; he is popular, and held to be of great promise. The house of Hapsburg has been remarkable for its power of producing examples of the most opposite intellect, and after Ferdinand we may look for a favourable change.

Count Stadion and his colleagues, the new Ministers, had already issued a manifesto, which of itself might have marked the new era in Austrian history. If the statesmen who have subscribed to it adhere to their purpose, they may possibly achieve the reconsolidation of the empire. They proclaim their resolve to vindicate, *vi et armis*, that authority in the Executive without which no government can exist; and so far they are justified by common sense and sound policy. But they still more wisely disclaim all reactionary intention; reading their declaration by the plain meaning of the words, we understand that, instead of endeavouring to recall the past and re establish the Austria of 1815, they seek to develope a new Austria, suited to the altered state of Europe. This is to be effected by organizing a true representation of the people, on the basis of free institutions and local self-government, with a vigorous central administration. Such a constitution of the empire would be the very opposite of that which existed down to 1848: that was a centralized bureaucracy, ruling over provinces kept in a state of subjection, separation, and mutual ignorance; the new plan is a popular machinery of government and a federalised consolidation. How far such a consolidation may be practicable with such diversity of races, we cannot say; but the plan is the only one which offers any hope of again setting the house of Hapsburgh on a stable throne. Francis Joseph's inaugural proclamation is in harmony with the ministerial programme It really looks as if Austria's foremost statesmen understood the true function of the royal classes in the Europe of the nineteenth century, and could appreciate the capabilities of a limited Monarchy.

The Pope and his Cardinals are dispersed in flight. As the veteran Lambruschini escaped in the uniform of a dragoon, Pius evaded in the less appropriate guise of a servant to the Bavarian Ambassador, and, crossing the frontier, threw himself on the hospitality of Naples. His ulterior proceedings are not yet known. Pius appears to have withdrawn from no motive of pusillanimity—not a trait of his race—but because his presence might have implied a sanction to proceedings which he did not like and could not prevent, and might have occasioned further contest and bloodshed. The Ministry dictated by the populace was in its composition and policy too far advanced towards democracy for his real concurrence: his flight is a negation; we do not yet construe it into a treacherous sympathy with Naples, or her ally the Austria of Metternich and Nugent—we do not suppose that he has gone, as Ferdinand the First went, to Laybach, for armed auxiliaries to subjugate his people. The Roman Ministry, abandoned by its sovereign, still professes allegiance; but some further changes are expected, to separate the temporal from the spiritual power—in other words finally to depose the Pope from the secular throne of Rome.

The King of Naples has received the Pontiff with worshipful homage; glad enough, no doubt, to have secured so sacred a presence near his own precarious throne. But whether the opportunity will be seized by Ferdinand the Second to effect a counter-revolutionary alliance with the Pope at its head, or by the Pope to obtain a recruit for the Italian League, and so to effect a better understanding between the peoples and princes of Italy, time must show. The displacement of the Sovereign Pontiff introduces a new element of doubt in Italian affairs, and wholly cuts off intelligible conjecture.

The election which is to occupy the French people to-morrow is preceded by a competition for public patronage, among the candidates and their friends, not at all dignified or re-assuring. Every event is seized as the occasion for advertising the rival professions. The flight of the Pope, for instance, enables M. Cavaignac to conciliate the priests and the national vanity, by offering a body-guard and a squadron of steamers to the errant Pontiff; whilst M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, excluded from the facilities of office, declares that he would not have done what may be thought indiscreet in that mission, and avows a desire to uphold not only the Pope's person but his authority. Indeed, the rival advertiser is quite cut out by L. N. B., who e "commis voyageurs" are obtaining testimonials from all quarters, as plentiful as those for a popular quack medicine. A number of officers, who view with jealousy the promotion of Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and their African companions, have published a testimonial for L. N. B. as if he were the rightful successor of his uncle. The sailors are pronouncing in his favour, and addresses pour into his hands. He himself has raked up the pamphlet that he wrote at Ham—on industrial home colonies, if we remember rightly—to show his solicitude for the working classes and his Socialist sympathies. The press, both of Paris and London, puffs the rivals incessantly. M. de Lamartine seems to be almost forgotten, and the signs, at least on the surface, run strongly in favour of Louis Napoleon. His special organ, the *Constitutionnel*, can find little to allege for him except his uncle's victories and his own presumed sense or self-possession; nay, the absence of brilliant qualities is spoken of as if it the better fitted him to select the Ministers who will practically conduct the Government; the Thiers journal thus virtually recognising the negative functions of Royalty as the proper functions for the French President.

Lord Grey's proffered loan of half a million to the West Indies is not received with blind gratitude. In Jamaica, the share is accepted with terms of thankfulness; but the Downing-street suggestions about water-tanks, &c., are passed over, and the Legislature hints that the cash should be devoted to establish some kind of bank to facilitate the payment of wages. In Trinidad the Governor and the Attorney-General unite in setting aside the Minister's suggested public works—tram-ways, water-pipes and all—as proposed by a person ignorant of local wants; they also correct his proposal to expend the money in the immigration of "free" labourers, by offering a well-digested plan, which would place the immigrant under contract, with other conditions tending to compel him to be industrious. Lord Harris and Mr. Warner know what Trinidad needs, which Lord Grey does not; and they do not scruple to expose both his ignorance and his idle projects. Even pliant Sir Charles Grey, in Jamaica, virtually disowns his chief's opinions, by intimating his own modest deference for the local knowledge of his antagonists but his duty of obedience to orders. The appointment of Mr. Henry Barkly to the Governorship of British Guiana will be regarded as indicating that Lord Grey has at last judiciously resolved to be guided, not by his own crotchets, but by "the well-understood wishes of the colonists;" it would not be quite safe to disappoint such an expectation.

Public events are flat, and the whole interest of the home news for the week descends into the department of accidents and offences, excited by the melodramatic murders at Wymondham and the wholesale suffocation of poor Irish in the Londonderry steamer. Some Irish writers, we see, are crowing over the evidence of ferocity in "the Saxon" afforded by the Norfolk murders. No one ever denied fierce passions to the Saxon: the peculiarity in the Irish Celt is, not the ferocity of the criminal, so much as the frequent want of motive, the submission of the victim, and the constant sympathy of Celtic society with the murderer rather than the murdered. No such traits are observable in the murders at Stanfield Hall. The excess of atrocity lies in the attack on the women, especially the unoffending maid-servant: but the motive is obvious enough. The real tragedy of the Irish emigrants is made matter of insinuation against the master and crew of the steam-boat, "mostly Scotchmen;" its real moral is, that the coasting steamers ought not to be allowed to carry such numbers of human passengers. In bad weather it would not be safe if the decks were crowded with obstructive numbers, or if the hatches were left open; and the coasting steamers have neither accommodation for a multitude below, nor authority to keep order. Many, perhaps, of these miserable people ought not to have been emigrants at all—and would not have been so if Government had exercised due controul over emigration; but the immediate want is, better controul over the passenger-traffic of the coasting steamers. The practice of importing beggars into England, at the lowest fare, is in itself a nuisance and a public mischief.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday, December 19, being the day to which Parliament stands prorogued, their Lordships met for the purpose of further proroguing it till the 1st February next, upon which day it is to meet for the despatch of business.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, and Lord Campbell took their seats below the Throne, robed as Lords Commissioners, for the purpose of further proroguing the Parliament.

Mr. Pulman, the Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod, was then desired by their Lordships to summon the Commons to the bar to hear the Commission for proroguing the Parliament read, and in a few minutes Mr. H. Ley, accompanied by several officers of the House, and only a single member, the honorable Mr. Campbell, appeared at the bar.

The Commission for proroguing the Parliament having been read by the Chief Clerk at the table.

The Lord Chancellor, in Her Majesty's name, and by Her Majesty's command, declared the Parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 1st of February, to be then holden, and it was prorogued accordingly.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(*From the Times, December 22.*)

We have received the following letter from our Paris correspondent:—

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday, orders were forwarded by the Government to the Colonels of the 24th regiment of Infantry and of two regiments of Dragoons to march their corps towards the National Assembly. At 3 o'clock two battalions of the former and a battalion of Gardes Mobile, preceded by a detachment of National Guards, entered the garden of the Tuileries, and advanced to the gate of the Place de la Concorde, a general, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and escorted by a few lancers, taking his station close to the Obelisk. In the mean time the quays adjoining the Palace were lined with dragoons. The presence of these troops, which nobody could account for, created much uneasiness, though in some groups a report circulated that the Assembly was about to proclaim the President of the Republic.

It appears that the Government, on being informed that a demonstration was intended on the occasion of the proclamation of Prince Louis, and that the latter would be saluted by the crowd with the cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* resolved to anticipate his installation by some days, in order to avoid a sanguinary collision, and the Prince himself gladly acquiesced in that determination.

At half-past 3 o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the Chair. The Assembly was extremely numerous, and animated groups were to be seen here and there through the hall. Prince Louis Napoleon was not present at the opening of the sitting, but his cousin, Jerome Bonaparte occupied his seat. The public galleries were crowded. In one of them we remarked the Princess Mathilde, sister of Jerome, and next to her M. Emile Girardin.

Two aides-de-camp, appointed in the morning by the Prince, M. Edgar Ney and a son of General Pajol, were also present.

No serious discussion could take place in the state of excitement of the Assembly, and most of the orders of the day were adjourned. Two applications for leave to prosecute Messrs. Caussidiere and Turk, representatives of the people, were rejected.

The committee charged with examining the electoral returns for the Presidency, not having yet completed its task, a desultory discussion opened on a proposition of M. Rambourg to rescind the contract concluded with the *Moniteur* for the publication of its proceedings; but the discussion was interrupted at 4 o'clock, when the members of the committee were ushered in.

The President then called to the tribune M. Waldeck Rousseau, Reporter of the committee

M. Rousseau began by reminding the Assembly that, being itself elected by universal suffrage, it had wished that the President of the Republic should derive his powers from the same source, and receive the baptism of power from the same hands. The people had responded to that appeal. Nothing could exceed the dignity evinced by the people on the occasion, and Europe would admire that grand and magnificent spectacle, and the calmness and freedom which had presided at the election. Not less than 7,349,000 citizens had deposited their votes in the electoral urns. The elect belonged to no party. There was no victory, no defeat; no conquerors, no vanquished. After so calm, religious, and patriotic a manifestation no man could presume to substitute the will of a few for the will of all. After an appeal to concord and the oblivion of all party feuds, the reporter announced that the votes had been divided in the following proportion over the surface of the country: –

M. Louis Napoleon had obtained	5,434,226	suffrages
General Cavaignac	1,448,107	,,
M. Ledru-Rollin	370,119	,,
M. Raspail	36,900	,,
M. Lamartine	17,910	,,
General Changarnier	4,790	,,
Votes Lost	12,600	,,

Among the latter were many containing unconstitutional denominations, and the committee had besides denounced to the Minister of the Interior for prosecution a few individuals guilty of acts of violence. At Grenoble, in particular public tranquillity was slightly disturbed. The committee had, moreover, examined several protests addressed to it against the election of M. Bonaparte. In one of them he was declared ineligible, because he had forfeited his rights as a Frenchman by his naturalization in Switzerland. The members of the committee, however, had by a unanimous decision passed to the order of the day on that difficulty. By the number of the votes and the regularity of the operation, M. Louis Napoleon was the really elect of the nation, and the Assembly had only to order that the Executive Power be transferred to his hands. After paying a tribute of praise and gratitude to General Cavaignac, which was ratified by the loud acclamations of the entire Assembly, M. Rosseau concluded by calling upon it to proclaim the President, and exclaimed, "Have confidence; God protects France."

General Cavaignac having then ascended the tribune, said, "I have the honour of informing the National Assembly that the members of the Cabinet have just sent me their collective resignation, and I now come forward to surrender the powers with which it had invested me. You will understand, better than I can express, the sentiments of gratitude which the recollection of the confidence placed in me by the Assembly, and of its kindness for me, will leave in my heart."

This short address was received with deafening cries of "*Vive la Republique!*"

M. Marrast then rose and said: –

"In the name of the French People.

"Whereas Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born in Paris, possesses all the qualifications of eligibility required by the 44th Article of the Constitution; whereas the ballot gave him the absolute majority of suffrages for Presidency: by virtue of the powers conferred on the Assembly by the 47th and 48th articles of the Constitution, I proclaim him President of the French Republic from this day, until the second Sunday of May, 1852, and I now invite him to ascend the tribune and take the oath required by the Constitution."

M. Louis Napoleon, who was seated near M. Odillon Barrot, then rose and advanced towards the tribune. He was dressed in black; on his left breast was a *crachat* set with diamonds, and under his coat he wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. Having mounted the tribune, the President read to him the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, to which M. Louis Napoleon replied, *Je le jure*. He then asked leave to address a few words to the Assembly. The suffrages of the nation, and his personal sentiments, he said, commanded his future conduct, and imposed upon him duties which he would fulfil as a man of honour. He would treat as enemies of the country whoever should attempt to subvert the Constitution, and between him and the Assembly would exist the most perfect harmony of views. He would exert himself to place society on its real basis, and to relieve the sufferings of a people who had borne such generous and intelligent testimony. He would endeavour to restore to the Government the moral force of which it stood in need, and to maintain peace and order. He had called around him men distinguished for talent and patriotism, who, notwithstanding the differences of their political origin, would assist him in consolidating the new institutions of the country. He then eulogized the becoming conduct and loyalty of which General Cavaignac had given so many and such signal proofs, and pledged himself strenuously to labour to accomplish the great mission of founding the Republic, without recurring to reactionary or utopian means, and, with the assistance of God, he trusted to achieve useful if not great things.

This speech was received with unanimous cries of *Vive la Republique!* and M. Louis Bonaparte, having descended from the tribune, went up to the seat of General Cavaignac and cordially shook him by the hand. The new President was then met by M. Odillon Barrot and his friends of the Right, who escorted him out of the hall.

M. Marrast next announced that M. Odillon Barrot was charged with the construction of the new Cabinet, which would be communicated by a message to the Assembly.

The House afterwards adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

(From the Times, December 27.)

The perplexity which we have felt in saluting by his proper titles the new ruler of France is not diminished by the reception which his fellow-countrymen have just accorded him in his exalted capacity. Few seemed to know the forms in which their congratulations should be couched. A popular organ of French opinion suggested that silence was the best expedient in such an embarrassment, and that no one should venture to specify his grounds of rejoicing lest the anticipations of his neighbour from the same felicitous event should be found to be exactly opposite. Fortunately, however, an expression was discovered, on the day of the inaugural ceremony, in which the sentiments of all might coincide. It was not a Consul, or a General, or a Prince, or an Emperor, or a President, who was before them, but a Bonaparte alone. "*Vive Napoleon*" was the universal cry, and it is the restoration of an Imperial family which we presume we are now to hail.

Those who recognise the theory of a cyclical course of events will have been edified with the illustrations of the doctrine which the last week has contributed. A twelvemonth ago the true Imperialists formed a party among the French people but one step advanced, in numbers or significance, above the true Republicans. The Republicans had their day first – the Imperialists have it now. It argues but little to scrutinise the composition of that enormous majority by which a Napoleon has been again placed at the head of the French people. It may be the result, as M. Odillon Barrot alleges, of a "fusion of parties in one common sentiment," or it may indicate a less permanent or satisfactory compromise. There it is, however – an accomplished fact. The French nation has declared its opinion under circumstances more favourable to a deliberate expression of sentiment than have often fallen to the lot of any country. The result is significant in more points of view than one. That section of the population which proclaimed itself emphatically "the people," which arrogated to itself the absolute sovereignty of France, which menaced with proscription and plunder, with fire and sword, any opposition to its most extravagant caprices, has been weighed and numbered, and has been found to comprise, in all its varieties, not half a million heads out of seven millions and a half. Even throwing into the scale of Ledru Rollin and Raspail all the doubtful, blank, and unconstitutional votes which were found in the ballot-boxes, the total number polled for these champions of the Social Republic will not reach 500,000 out of 7,449,471. One in fifteen! – a proportion exactly identical with that disclosed in our own metropolis between the enemies and friends of public order.

But fourteen short months ago a solemnity of unusual occurrence even amongst the multiform *fêtes* of Paris aroused the sympathies and recollections of Frenchmen. A true and veritable Marshal of the Empire was consigned to the vaults of the Invalides. Amongst the mourners who followed the coffin through the long ranks of veterans across the noble court of the hospital were some relics of the Grand Army. The red lancer with the Polish shako which has since become common to his class, the chasseur of the guard with his boots and pelisse, and the old grenadier with his blue coat and bearskin cap, were there presented in living reality to a wondering generation of their successors. The Republic in the place of the Monarchy was transformation strange enough, it is true; but who then could have conceived that the characters and titles of the Empire would within a year be resuscitated into actual life: that a Napoleon would again take up his abode in the royal palace, and receive the salutes of thousands on the Place Vendome, that one Bonaparte would preside at the Invalides, that another would proceed as Ambassador to London, that a Pajol and a Ney would again figure on an Imperial staff, and that the *bourgeoisie* of Paris should fall back in respect and reverence before a trumpeter of the Imperial Guard?

It was on a bitterly cold winter morning nearly half a century ago that the form of a Republic was last superseded in Paris by the promotion of a Napoleon. Out of 3,012,569 electors, 3,011,007 had acquiesced in the substitution of a Bonaparte for the miserable mimicries of a constitution. After some coquetry and some precautions, the new chief of the people entered formally upon the dignities of his office. Preceded by a glittering escort, he took possession of the ancient palace of the Capets, and signalised his accession by the characteristic solemnity of a gorgeous military review. On every side the crowd pressed round to salute him with cries and acclamations, to admire the style of his horsemanship and the nobleness of his air. His "grave and pensive beauty," says the historian, attracted the eyes of all, and upon his life and safety the destinies of France were unanimously admitted to hinge. Almost might we have transferred this description of the great Napoleon to our columns of yesterday which related the elevation of his nephew. There were differences no doubt. Perhaps the noisy volunteers of the *banlieu* might be thought an indifferent substitute for the 96th and 30th demi-brigades, with Lannes, Murat, and Bessieres, at their head; and it would hardly be difficult to construct the aggregate of particulars into a tolerably faithful parody. But so analogous were the great features of the ceremony, and so wonderful were the consequences of this resurrection of a name, that it would be hard to say what scenes in the history of France are now beyond hope of revival.

We have no desire to disparage the new Napoleon. Whatever may be the degeneracy of present politics, his *debut* was more suggestive of the days of the real Empire than that of M. Louis Blanc was of the days of the real Republic. He will find at least as much work as awaited his great namesake in the interior administration of France. Credit was not worse, private fortunes were not more dilapidated, public fortune was not more completely ruined in 1800 than it is in 1848. The leading proposal of Napoleon I. was peace. We trust it may be equally so of Napoleon II. This part of his work is done to his hands; he needs no campaign of Marengo to secure his pacification of Amiens. But if he can restore France to anything like even that prosperity which she gratuitously suffered to perish in either carelessness or wantonness of spirit, it will be no longer possible to question the existence of virtue in a name.

One week has now elapsed since Louis Napoleon Bonaparte took possession of his official residence, held his levee, and retired to rest in the last chamber which his uncle ever occupied in Paris. We will not speculate upon the sentiments with which he may have rambled over the abode so strangely recovered, but his great predecessor was certainly at no loss to comprehend his position on the analogous occasion to which we have referred. "*Eh bien*, Bourrienne," he remarked, turning to the secretary at his side as soon as he gained a moment's privacy, "*Eh bien, nous voila donc aux Tuileries! — Maintenant il faut y rester!*"

ITALY.

The Pope's flight from Rome, briefly announced last week, was neither to France nor to Malta, but to the dominions of the King of Naples. Letters of the 27th November have arrived from Naples, and give full details of his escape from the Quirinal, and his arrival at Gaeta on the 25th November. The *Times* correspondent supplies the most interesting account of the escape, which seems to have been managed by stratagem and disguise—

"Since the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the Palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the Sovereign Pontiff. The business of the Government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction; and, so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue; and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was intrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an hour previously agreed on, [24th November,] the Pope retired into a private room, for the purpose, apparently, of conferring with the gentleman I have just named; and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian Legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded; no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward Guards; and the good old man was enabled to breath the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian Minister, another metamorphosis was made. The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the Minister's chaplain, or aumonier: and M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post horses were soon procured; the Count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage and thus happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was some time before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known, the Ministry was thunderstruck; and, as I hear, dragoons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either these measures failed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador; and the Count de Spaur with his reverend charge crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Terracina.

"On the Pope's arrival at Gaeta, on the 25th, he despatched a messenger to the King of Naples with an autograph letter, stating that he had taken refuge in his dominions, but that he had remained as near to the frontier as possible, with a view of creating no embarrassment to the Government. The Pontiff likewise stated that a French and a Spanish steamer were placed at his disposal by the representatives of their Governments; and that if the King imagined that his presence could occasion the least disorder in his kingdom, or create distrust with any other Power, he was ready at once to withdraw. This despatch was received at midnight on the 25th; and the answer which the King gave to it was to have two steamers instantly prepared, to instruct the Queen and the Prince to be prepared for immediate departure to Gaeta, and to order a regiment of Guards to be embarked for the same place. These preparations were at once made; and at break of day, the King, Queen, and the Royal children, started in a steamer to do homage at the feet of the Supreme Pontiff, and to offer him all that the most liberal hospitality could inspire. Later in the day, the steamer, with the regiment of Guards to serve as guard of honour to the Pope, was despatched; as well as another with all necessary services of kitchen and table, and a retinue of servants to be placed at the Pope's disposal."

The first effects of the Pontiff's departure are described by the same writer—

"All the letters I have seen describe the people of Rome as stupified by these events, and that even when the proclamations are read no one ventures to utter an opinion in favour of or against them. * * *

"But I am told that the Ministry, by no means daunted by their position, are determined to profit by it to carry out their original views; and that, whilst the spiritual powers of the Pope as head of the Church are to be recognised, a separation is immediately to be made of the temporal power, and a Republic is to be declared, with the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) as President."

DECEMBER 3.—The *Tempo de Naples* of the 1st instant says, that when the Pope admitted the officers of the garrison at Gaeta to kiss his feet, he said to them, with the greatest dignity and kindness, "Gentlemen, you form part of an army which is a model of discipline and fidelity, which, at the cost of its own blood, has maintained the supremacy of the laws, and preserved the kingdom from the scourge of anarchy." To the Marines, he said, "My children, you have been faithful to your sovereign—remain faithful to him unto death." The Holy Pontiff then invited the King, Queen, and Princess, to dine with him. The Cardinal Antonelli also received at his table the French Ambassador, the Bavarian Ambassador and family, the Portuguese Ambassador, the elder diplomatists, the Commander of the Tenare steamer, and their Majesties' suite.

The King of Naples has placed at the command of the Holy Father, Colonel Nunziante and Major Youg.

In Trinity Church, after the first mass, the Pope proceeded to worship, when, with feelings of the highest emotions and extraordinary fervour, he was heard audibly to pray, "Eternal God, my august Master and Lord, behold, bending before you your very unworthy Vicar, who, from the inner chamber of his heart, humbly solicits Thy benediction upon him, from that eternal throne upon which Thou art seated. Direct his footsteps, O God! sanctify his intentions, overrule his mind govern his actions in the place to which Thou hast conducted him by Thy inscrutable Providence; preserve him everywhere in thy sheepfold, and cause him to be instrumental in promoting Thy glory and the good of Thy Church, now, alas! sadly attacked by its enemies. If thy just anger could be appeased—which has been excited in consequence of the indignity cast upon thy Church by the words, acts, and writings of the misled people—Thy servant would this moment willingly offer himself as a sacrifice before Thee. Thou gavest him life, Thou alone has the right to recal it whenever it shall please thee. But, O God, let thy glory be triumphant and let thy Church be the conqueror. Maintain the good and the weak; and sustain with thy Almighty arm all those who are in darkness and the shadow of death. Bless, O Lord, the Sovereign now prostrated before Thee (King of Naples); bless his dominions and his family; bless all his subjects, and his faithful and honourable army; bless the cardinals, the clergy and the episcopacy, in order that they may all walk in the way of Thy commandments, and thus promote the holiness of Thy people. In this hope we shall be delivered, not only from the hands of the wicked and impious in this world, but we hope to be admitted into the realms of eternal glory, where we shall be safe and secure through the never-ending ages of eternity."

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

(From the Times, December 9.)

The extraordinary intelligence which reached us yesterday by the German mail in time for our second edition is in the most powerful corroboration of the opinion we have always confidently expressed, that the Austrian and Prussian Governments have engaged with perfect good faith in the arduous duties of constitutional monarchy, and that in their recent successful determination to restore order in their respective capitals by military power they were not animated by a blind spirit of reaction but by a firm resolution to establish those conditions, without which neither government nor liberty are possible. In Austria the personal infirmities of the late Emperor wholly disqualified him for the performances of the duties he owed to his crown. Every act of the Court was stigmatised as the scheme of a Camarilla, because it was known that the Emperor was a passive instrument in the hands of his family or of his Ministers. That extreme weakness which in calmer times had inspired the people of Austria with indulgent compassion, in the midst of revolutions gave rise to constant suspicions and undisguised contempt. It had long been foreseen that whenever the reign of Ferdinand was terminated, either by his decease or by abdication, his brother and immediate heir, the Archduke Franz Carl (who had exercised considerable power during the late reign) would probably be induced to renounce the Imperial Crown in favour of his son, and when that young Prince first appeared on the stage of politics, about a year ago, as Viceroy of Bohemia, we pointed out the interest which henceforth attached to his person. His age, his talents, and his position had marked out from his childhood the Archduke, now Emperor Francis Joseph I. of Austria, as the Prince who was destined to preside over the renovation of the empire of his fathers. With this view the young Sovereign has been carefully trained under the eye of his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, a woman of great spirit and intelligence, and if report speaks true, his natural abilities, which are not inconsiderable, have been improved by all the accomplishments of his age. In the Italian campaign of last summer he served with gallantry under the command of Marshal Radetzky, and shared the triumphs of the Imperial army.

It is certainly a Providential circumstance that at this crisis in the affairs of Europe, and in the condition of the Austrian Empire, when men are everywhere wanted to fill the great parts which history has assigned to them, a young Prince of so much promise, and surrounded by so many favourable accessaries, should ascend one of the first thrones in Europe. The monarchy of the House of Austria – the Crown of the two Rodolphs – of the Ferdinands—of Maria Theresa and of Joseph II., had degenerated in the last years of Prince Metternich's administration, and during the whole reign of a *fainéant* Emperor, into a mere tradition of etiquette and routine. Its power had gone out from it. The army alone retained a trace of vigour. The civil institutions of the empire were sapless and effete. At the first touch of the revolution they crumbled into dust. But, although the nation when roused by the sudden shock of last March ceased to venerate and obey the mummies which occupied its high places, the delusive promises of anarchy and the foreign emissaries of revolution have done nothing to supply what is demanded by a great and free people. A young Emperor, surrounded by the *prestige* of his race, and served by Ministers who are now unquestionably the first men in the realm, affords to the nation a far greater chance of the fulfilment of their best expectations than the groping of a blind and factious Assembly, or the convulsive efforts of mere democratic power. The Crown on the other hand, is relieved from great embarrassments by this seasonable change. Instead of starting in a new and untried career with the heaviness of a feeble and undistinguished reign, it calls to it the influence of youth and the confidence of novelty; and we presume that the very incompetent Assembly which was summoned under the late Emperor to perform duties it has wholly failed to discharge will, according to strict constitutional principles, be held to expire with the reign of the Sovereign who convoked it. The Austrian Government possesses so unquestionable an ascendancy in the country by the fidelity and strength of the army, that it has the power of determining what the institutions are to be which are most likely to conduce to the well-being and freedom of the Empire; and we are satisfied that infinitely more would be done for the cause of true progress by the establishment of moderate constitutional forms of government, than by abandoning the whole structure of the State to be torn asunder by the contention of demagogues or the menaces of insurgents. Hitherto, the revolution in Austria has only encumbered the soil with ruins: the whole work of re-construction has to be begun under the new reign, and that work will be more effectually promoted by the wishes of a patriotic Sovereign, and the counsels of enlightened statesmen, than by an usurpation of absolute constitutive power by a democracy, in a form which extinguishes the primary conditions of a limited monarchy and a mixed constitution.

To an expedient of a similar kind the Prussian Government has at last also resorted; but in Prussia public opinion is more concentrated, democratic agitation more diffused, and aristocratic elements far weaker than in Austria. The King's Government, therefore, in spite of the reactionary tendencies of which they are accused, have submitted to the conditions imposed on them by the excited state of the nation, and in promulgating a constitution they have at once adopted a basis of the broadest democracy. In their anxiety to bid high enough for popular support, and to ruin the speculations of anarchy by concessions which leave nothing to be exacted hereafter, they have gone considerably beyond the limits of prudence, and if this constitution be accepted by the people, as it ought in reason to be, we forsee that it will give rise to the greatest difficulties in carrying on the King's Government. Unhappy is the state of a nation in which no legislative experiments are even tolerated, except those which are doomed by their extravagance to inevitable failure! Such a Constitution would have appeared impracticable and dangerous if it had been framed by a popular assembly; it may prove disastrous since the Crown itself has lowered its prerogatives to this level. We are the more surprised at the unbounded extent of these concessions to the democratic party, inasmuch as they proceed from a Ministry which has already some experience of what may be done by temperate authority, and who might have learned that the Germans are a people which it is easier to rule by firmness than to satisfy by concessions. Although, therefore, no one will regret the dissolution of an Assembly which literally played at bo-peep with authority, and made "a house" or "no house" as the majority fluctuated from one side to the other, we can look forward with little confidence to the Parliamentary body which is to succeed it, if the contest between the Monarchy and the Opposition is to be fought out by all but universal suffrage. In some respects, however, this Constitution is an improvement on the existing state of things in Prussia. It establishes two legislative assemblies instead of one constituent convention, and it maintains the principle of indirect voting in the electoral districts.

In our judgment, however, the intelligence of yesterday is far more full of promise to the Austrian empire than to the Prussian kingdom, and though we do not underrate the difficulties to be surmounted by the Cabinet of Olmutz in dealing with so many jealous tribes and conflicting provinces, yet in recovering the energetic influence of a competent Sovereign the principle of their union and their prosperity is strengthened and restored. Whatever tends to the progress and well-being of Austria is of primary interest to the continental relations of this country, and we hope the British Government will at once avail itself of the accession of the new Emperor under circumstances of such peculiar interest to remove that coolness and distrust which originated a few months back from our conduct in the affairs of Italy, and to cause the Queen of England to be suitable and efficiently represented at the Court of so faithful and powerful an ally.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE ON BOARD AN IRISH STEAMER.

A DREADFUL loss of life happened on board the steamer Londonderry, on her voyage from Sligo to Liverpool, last Saturday, (December 2). The stories given by the Irish papers were at first absurdly discrepant, both as to the cause and the extent of the calamity. The following account from the *Belfast News Letter*, appears most truthful: –

"The steamer Londonderry, Captain Johnston, one of the vessels belonging to the North-west of Ireland Steam-packet Company, and at present plying between Sligo and Liverpool, left Sligo at four o'clock on Friday evening for the latter port, with a general cargo, a large number of cattle and sheep, about 190 steerage passengers, emigrants on their way, via Liverpool to America, and two or three cabin passengers. As she proceeded on her voyage the weather became exceedingly foul, and after midnight the wind rose to a perfect gale. About one o'clock that night, or rather Saturday morning, it was deemed expedient to put the steerage passengers below; and the order was executed, not, we understand, without some resistance on the part of many of them. Most of our readers are probably acquainted with the dimensions of a steerage cabin of an ordinary steamer—a compartment rarely more than eighteen feet long by ten or twelve in width, and in height about seven feet. Into this space, ventilated only by one opening—the companion—150 human beings, as we have been informed were packed together. We can only guess at the necessity which gave occasion for this apparently inhuman, and, alas! fatal order: but it is reasonable to suppose that there was an apprehension lest some of the unfortunate passengers might have been washed overboard had they remained on deck, as the sea was at the time breaking over the vessel. The steerage being thus occupied, it was next, as alleged, feared lest the water should get admission through the companion; and this, the only vent by which air could be admitted to the sufferers below, was closed, and a tarpaulin nailed over it, thus hermetically sealing the aperture, and preventing the possibility of any renewal of the exhausted atmosphere. The steamer went on her way, gallantly braving the winds and waves, unconscious of the awful work which death was meanwhile doing within her. In the darkness and heat and loathsomeness of their airless prison, its wretched inmates shrieked for aid! and there were none to hear their cries amid the boisterousness of the storm, or if they were heard, none sagacious enough to interpret the dreadful meaning they meant to convey. At length one man, the last, it is said, who had been put down, contrived to effect an opening through the tarpaulin of the companion, and pushing himself out, communicated to the mate that the people in the steerage were dying for want of air. The mate instantly became alarmed, and obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul state of the air in the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it too was extinguished. At length the tarpaulin was completely removed, and a free access of air admitted. When the crew went below, they were appalled by the discovery that the floor was covered with dead bodies to the depth of some feet. Men, women, and children, were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsion, bruised and bleeding from the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead; and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one half of the entire number. Seventy two dead bodies of men, women, and children, lay piled indiscriminately over each other, four deep, all presenting the ghastly appearance of persons who had died in the agonies of suffocation; very many of them were covered with the blood which had gushed from the mouth and nose, or had flown from the wounds inflicted by the trampling of nail-studded brogues, and by the frantic violence of those who struggled for escape. It was evident that in the struggle the poor creatures had torn the clothes from off each other's backs, and even the flesh from each other's limbs." Nearly all of the steerage passengers were poor farmers from the neighbourhood of Sligo and Ballina, with their families; and many of the dead were nearly naked, from poverty

"The Londonderry put into Lough Foyle at ten o'clock on Saturday night; but for some reason, with which we are not yet acquainted, she did not come up to the quay of Derry until ten o'clock on the following (Sunday) morning. The authorities hastened to the spot, and gave orders for the arrest of the captain and all his crew; and they were accordingly removed to prison under a military escort. An inquest was held on one of the bodies on Monday; and the Jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that death was caused by suffocation, in consequence of the gross negligence and total want of the usual and necessary caution on the part of the captain, Alexander Johnston, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate; and we therefore find them guilty of manslaughter: and we further consider it our duty to express in the strongest terms our abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the remainder of the seamen on board on the melancholy occasion; and the Jury beg to call the attention of proprietors of steam boats to the urgent necessity of introducing some more effectual mode of ventilation in the steerage, and also affording better accommodation to the poorer class of passengers."

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—We have been informed that the new Emperor of Austria has despatched ambassadors extraordinary to all the great Courts of Europe to announce his advent to the throne. To England the appointment has been the most delayed; first on account of the superior importance of the mission at this moment, and, secondly, because here an habitual representative as well as an extraordinary ambassador is required since the departure of Count Dietrichstein. The first person spoken of as ambassador was Baron de Wessenberg, recently Minister of Foreign Affairs to the ex-Emperor. But the Baron de Wessenberg, already old when he came here before, as a member of the Hollando-Belgian Conference, is disinclined, from his advanced years and the love of retirement, and still more from the recent experience of the nature of diplomatic business at the presen day, to renew the active pursuits of his younger days. It is thought that this excellent nobleman will return to his retreat at Freyburgh, where he has been residing for the last sixteen years. It is now confidently asserted that the ambassador extraordinary, and ordinary likewise to the Court of St. James's, will be the Prince Paul Esterhazy. Prince Paul, we need scarcely remind our readers, was ambassador to this Court for 27 years; in that long space of time never having been but once on the point of leaving England, and then as ambassador to Paris, when George IV., who treated him as a friend, insisted on his remaining. Although he retired at last, of his own accord, his predilections remain the same, and he would gladly return to England, where he so long enjoyed popularity. The difficulty arises from his connection with Hungary. He is a descendant of the Palatines of that country, and possesses immense estates in that kingdom, now devastated; and having lately engaged in its administration, he naturally had some fears of the consequences of serving the mother country, whilst Hungary was in a state of rebellion. However, the advent of the new Emperor to the throne, will, it is hoped, afford an opportunity of harmony; and, in such case, we shall have once more in Prince Paul Esterhazy an ambassador of the highest personal rank and character, and one of the very few remaining diplomatists of that great school of diplomacy which has produced the Brunows of our times, and the Metternichs and Talleyrands of more palmy days. As regards the French embassy, great efforts have been made to persuade M. Thiers to accept of the mission to this Court, in which case he would, *de facto*, transfer the seat of the French ministry of Foreign Affairs to London, and play the official puppets in Paris, as Prince Talleyrand did in 1830. But, up to the present moment, M. Thiers has refused. M. de Montherot, a nephew of M. de Lamartine, remains as Charge d'Affaires of France until a new ambassador is appointed. It is rumoured that a diplomatic personage of the highest rank is to come over to England, and endeavour to bring to settlement a certain question regarding the north of Germany, which has hitherto been hopelessly litigated.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION.—The London *Atlas* contains the following very sensible remarks on the subject of Australian colonization:—"Men have gone to the colonies with most extravagant notions, and have returned disappointed because they could not find gold upon the hill-sides. If people will go out to Australia, expecting to make large fortunes and come home in a few years to spend them in England, they will be bitterly disappointed. Such men as these our colonies do not want. They want men who will go thither to live there, to work there, and to die there; to find homes there for themselves and their children. Such men may sail with confidence; they will not be disappointed."

THE STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

(From the Times, December 27.)

OUR Paris letter of Monday contains the following: –

"The journals of this day are filled with detailed accounts of the grand review of yesterday, which would, however, add little of interest to your Paris correspondence of yesterday. All agree that the weather was beautiful—the National Guards numerous—the troops of the line imposing—the spectators innumerable—the President a little agitated, modest, affable—the enthusiasm general—the National Guards of the *banlieu* noisy and hilarous. Everybody was civil, polite, good-humoured, and, in fine, all passed off well.

"The leading articles of the moderate journals are singularly dull, because possibly the course to be followed under the new *regime* is not yet decided on. The *National* and *Reforme* are, however, already as hostile to the Government of the President—the President of the Republic too, and elected by universal suffrage—as they were to that of Louis Philippe, although he has not had time to commit himself by any of the thousand *gaucheries* they anticipated. The *National* attacks the most wise, and the most politic, and the most re-assuring act by which the President could have distinguished himself—I mean the concentration of the military power in the hands of General Changarnier; 'an act which,' as it is generally said, 'puts an extinguisher on Socialist, Communist, and Red Republican contemplations.' The *Reforme* discovers a great fault in the appointment of his uncle, the ex-King Jerome, to the governorship of the Hotel des Invalides, by the President of the Republic. The principal and most attractive article published in the papers of this day is, however, a letter from Marshal Bugeaud to the Army of the Alps, from which among, or rather before all other things, is deduced that there is little danger of foreign war.

"The Marshal speaks of indisposition, which prevents his presence with the army, to the command of which he has been just appointed. He is fond of danger, and possibly desires to remain at the only point in which it seems likely to present itself. If such be his motive for postponing his visit to the Army of the Alps, it is probable that he will soon be convinced of the inutility of his residence here, for there is no man of sense of any party who admits the possibility of a revolt that would not be suppressed in half an hour. I know that leave of absence has been within the last few days refused to all military officers who could not state that urgent business alone induced their applications for permission to withdraw from Paris, but the refusal was accompanied by an intimation that at the end of a fortnight the desired furloughs would be accorded."

The following is the order of the day addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to the Army of the Alps: —

"Soldiers of the Army of the Alps.

"The President of the Republic could not more highly honour my long career than by placing me at your head. By this act I am assured that I may render new and important services to France, if circumstances should present themselves which may cause her to appeal to your valour and devotedness. Six years of war in Africa have demonstrated to me that our new armies have not degenerated, and that they are competent to imitate the veterans of the Republic and of the Empire. You are too good citizens to desire war, but you would all wish to be engaged if it should break out. You will all in the mean time be the firm defenders of the law. You all comprehend that order is the surest guarantee of true liberty and of public prosperity, and that order is still more necessary to the great body of the operatives than to the classes who have reached affluence by labour. There is nothing so popular as order. You and we all are the children of the people. We must therefore guarantee to it that inappreciable blessing without which it could not enjoy any of the liberties it has conquered. If my health permitted me, I would already have been amongst you, because I feel the necessity of being acquainted with those regiments which I have not yet seen, and of renewing my acquaintance with those whose labours and whose glory I have shared in Africa. I will do so as soon as I shall have recovered my strength. Until then I shall rely with entire confidence on your good will and those habits of discipline which are traditional amongst you. They have been carefully maintained in our ranks by the honourable and skilful General whom I succeed in the command of the Army of the Alps, and from whom, I am certain, you will separate with regret.

"Marshal BUGEAUD D'ISLY."

"Paris, December 24."

We have since received the second editions of the Paris papers of Monday, with the following letter from our correspondent:—

"We have had few examples of the observance of Christmas in Paris with more of—I will not say solemnity—but of decency than this day. The churches have been filled to overflowing from a very early hour this morning, and a large portion of the shops have remained closed. We have not a Bourse and consequently no reports to make up for the scantiness of authentic intelligence, foreign or domestic. The only stirring subject of conversation to day is the alleged determination of a portion of the Assembly to keep their seats in spite of the manifest desire of the majority of their constituents that they should retire.

"General Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, was present, with his family, in the balcony of the Ministry of Marine during the review of Sunday. His son Napoleon, a private national guard, defiled with the First Legion, in which he had been placed as a guard on the colours. Lieutenant-Colonel Clary, a relative of the late Empress Josephine, commanded the legion in the absence of M. de Tracy, Minister of Marine. M. Lucien Bonaparte, lately elected representative of the people in Corsica, has arrived in Paris. He is the brother of M. Pierre Bonaparte and of the Prince of Canino. It appears that the moment the first results of the election of the President of the Republic became known at Ajaccio the people indulged in manifestations of the liveliest joy. In an instant banners were suspended from every window; a small piece of artillery was brought on the square, and salutes were fired during the whole day. At night the town was illuminated."

The promised banquet given by certain French and German Socialists took place on Sunday at the Barriere de Maine. It was attended by 450 persons, one-half German, the other half French, of whom about 50 were women, who paid 1f. each admission. Invitations had been sent to several of the Montagnard representatives, not one of whom attended, however, and M. Lagrange alone replied to his invitation. The walls of the banquetting-hall were decorated with flags, on which were inscribed the names of Barbès, Blanqui, Messenhauser, Albert, Robert Blum, Raspail, Caussidière, Courtais, and in the centre was written "*Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale.*" The toasts were given in the following order:—"To France, the focus of light—to the holy alliance of nations," by M. Alpuhn, a German; "To democratic Germany," by M. Leger; "To the intellectual and material alliance of France and Germany," by M. Heverdet; "To Robespierre, Couthon, St. Just, and all their successors." This toast was responded to by loud cries of "Germany for ever!" "The universal Republic for ever!" M. Kowinski proposed a toast, "To the memory of those who died defending the Democratic and Social Republic (the insurgents of June), and to the return of those who are suffering for it." M. Albert Maurin gave "Revolutionary measures;" M. Hesse, "Tranquillity and a pacific propaganda;" M. Herve, "Our German brethren, and to all martyrs whom they have left on the road of liberty." Several inflammatory speeches were then delivered, and one particularly violent by M. Kopper, a German, who recommended the French and German democrats to unite and to act against the common enemy. "As they have trampled on the dead bodies of our brothers," said he, "we must trample on theirs, for a revolution cannot be complete until satisfaction be given to the entire nation." This speech was received with immense applause. M. Rupoli, an Italian democrat, protested against a French intervention to crush the progress of democracy in his country. After some patriotic songs the meeting separated.

ROME, NAPLES, AND SICILY.

Naples, December 17.—The Pope remains at Gaeta, and will continue to reside there until he receives an answer to the letter which he addressed to all the European Governments, explaining his actual position, and demanding their assistance to replace him in the chair of St. Peter. I know not whether our Government has been included in the number of the courts so addressed, but I presume it has not, as the diplomatic relations between St. James's and the Quirinal were not completed before the late unhappy events. I am informed that the four Catholic courts who have a vote at Rome were addressed in one form, and the others in a different manner, but the substance of the communication to all was the same, and in short words we may say that His Holiness, not knowing how to get back his abandoned sceptre, prays of them to do it for him. I understand that so long ago as the month of May last, the Catholic Diplomacy foresaw the coming events at Rome, and required instructions from their respective courts as to their conduct in case the sacred Pontiff should be compelled to leave. The answer invariably was, to "follow him wherever he goes:" and so strictly were these orders acted on, that I know one of the ministers who left Rome with only 50 francs in his pocket, and who went to Civita Vecchia, in ignorance of the true course of the flight, and believing that it could only be made in that direction. I have no doubt the good old Pope suffered himself to be led, without any reflection on his part, by those who had an interest in carrying him out of the country, as I have already explained to you; but he did so more from weakness of character than from personal fear, as I know his composure never abandoned him for a moment, and that he appeared to desire the death of a Christian martyr. I regret that he left the Quirinal and crossed the frontier, as in the present state of Europe I do not clearly see how his case, so far as a practical remedy can be applied, differs from that of Charles X. or of Louis Philippe. He like them, fled from a revolution, and how can the great Powers, who could not interfere in their behalf, now interfere between him and his insurgent subjects? It is argued that a marked difference prevails in the cases, and that though, as a temporal Prince, the great Powers may not interfere, as head of their Church the Catholic Sovereigns are bound to see him justified. But is not this the exact point to which the Italian liberals are driving, and must not a separation of the temporal from the spiritual power result from that course of action being adopted? Can France, which exists in virtue of the opposite principle, compel the Romans to yield by armed force; or will any Italian government, where the representative system is established, violate it by an invasion of the Papal States? The only chance for the restoration of the Roman Sovereign, in my opinion, exists in the weakness of the Provisional Government, and the hope that the people in the name of their Holy Pastor will arise and put them down. But I fear that even then the chances are not favourable, as the masses are patient, indifferent, and inactive: and it is only the revolutionary crew who labour "with a will" in their unholy vocation. I see letters from the capital and Bologna, but very little comfort is to be extracted from either place, and I apprehend that the question of the Papacy, must be deferred until the actual crisis in Italy be determined, or hang upon the same file with that of Lombardy or Tuscany. Every hour new combinations arise, and fresh difficulties occur. Those who aim at erecting a republic in the North of Italy will not lose such an opportunity of uniting their adherents in Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Papal States; and do we not see that the ambition of Charles Albert is already excited by the prospect of a new prey—he being, as he ever has been, the cat's-paw of more mischievous heads? Russia, I learn, has spoken to France plainly on the subject, and if my information be not for once deceptive, the Emperor has announced his intention of taking an active part in the affairs of Western Europe, should a single French soldier be sent to Italy. I have taken infinite pains to make myself acquainted with the intention and plans of the Pope, and of the Diplomacy which surrounds him, but all resolves themselves into the fact, that he awaits the answers of the great Powers before any further decision be taken, and that he will console himself and the faithful by celebrating high mass at Gaeta on Christmas-day. How far his views may be altered by an interview he has at this moment granted to Mr. Temple and Admiral Parker time must determine, but both have gone down to see His Holiness, whether on official business or on a visit of ceremony I cannot say. I believe Mr. Temple is of opinion that the Pope should not have left the Quirinal, and as Lord Napier sees a great deal of M. Sterbini and M. Mamiani at Rome, it is possible – though I must not say probable – that we are making an attempt at conciliation. I know nothing of M. Sterbini, but I had the pleasure of knowing Count Mamiani at the head-quarters of Charles Albert. A more gentlemanly and apparently firm-minded person I never met with, and I am very much deceived if his heart be not in the right place, and if he is not truly desirous of the Pontiff's return as a constitutional monarch. Rome is very tranquil, and the Provisional Government have the ball at their feet, but their position is most uncertain, as all the nobility have deserted the city, and I fear that they will soon have the alternative of abandoning the field altogether, or of taking the desperate step of voting the Papal chair vacant, and of proclaiming a Republic. In the mean time the Pope is exercising his Papal duties at Gaeta, and I see a long list of ecclesiastical matters decided on in the Consistory held the other day. I imagine he would be glad to perform these functions in his own territory at Beneventum, but the jealousy of the foreign Diplomacy will not allow him to leave the coast, and even the King of Naples advises that he should not, lest it might be said that he (the King) was coercing the free action of the Pontiff. A great mistake was made the other day in not admitting the delegates sent from Rome to invite his return, and I see the Provisional Government have profited by the fact to establish a Junta to govern in his name during his absence, but whose functions are to cease at his return. Where they are to get money is a question more difficult to be resolved, and I find that the bankers are so sensitive on the subject, that more than one house has written to its correspondents here declining to receive remittances in bills on Rome, lest they should be obliged to take in payment the current legal paper of the Junta.

The information I gave in my last letter relative to the altered position of Russian diplomacy at this Court can be now confirmed, and I believe M. Creptowich has had an interview with the King, in which he strongly expressed the Emperor's sympathies, accompanied by the advice that he should not yield to any interference with the free exercise of his prerogative. I hear that this communication has been made known in all frankness to the Ministers of France and England, and I can already perceive its effect on the attitude of these diplomatists. I stated in my last despatch that General Filangeri, to whom the management of the Sicilian question has been entrusted, treated it *à la militaire*, and that he contented himself with requiring an answer to his question, "whether or not they would undertake to coerce the Palermitan Provisional Government, as they had virtually coerced the King before he subscribed to all or any of the conditions imposed on him." That *tactique* proved a complete poser to the allies, as when they verbally answered they could not, he naturally rejoined, "then what is the use of our accepting your *ultimatum*?" I have no doubt that the *ultimatum* of a Sicilian army would have been persisted in if the Russian envoy had continued the same course of advising the King to accept, but the arrival of three couriers from St. Petersburgh, and the announcement of the Emperor's policy, altered the bearings of the case, and I now see that Mr. Temple and M. de Rayneval are in their turn resorting to their intrenchments. I am told that one or both have intimated an intention of retiring from what they call "the friendly attitude they have hitherto observed towards the King," and that he is now at full liberty to pursue whatever course he pleases towards the Sicilians, whilst they have equal liberty of action reserved for their respective Governments. One of them has been known in private to assert that he never interfered with the Royal prerogative; that force, though spoken of, was never used; and that His Majesty had himself confirmed the benevolent character of their views by acceding to their "influence," and not to their commands, in the suspension of further operations at Messina. If we are to believe this special pleading, all the notes written by the Admirals and the Ministers must be considered as waste paper, and their remonstrances before the bombardment, and their advice after it, amounted to nothing more than that friendly counsel which one Government gives another, and which the King embraced because it was his will, and pleasure, and interest to do so. You will recollect that I wrote you from Messina that the adroit substitution by Captain Robb, of the Gladiator, of the word "influence," for that of "force," was a safeguard for our diplomacy; and I already find that in verbal argument, if not in writing, this substitution is already referred to. "Our acts," the gentleman alluded to says, "were not *official*, but *officious*, and we defy the King's Government to produce a single note where we interfered with its free action. We admit we counselled His Majesty in the manner to our minds most useful to his interests, and we are still convinced that he ought to accede to all that the Sicilians demand; but did he not himself take the initiative by calling for the assistance of Lord Minto, and is not all that has been said and done but a consequence and a continuation of the negotiation then undertaken at his request?" In this we can see the inkling of the case that is to be presented to the House of Commons, and if I be not quite out in my calculations, our Minister is now more occupied in covering a retreat from the false position taken in his absence than with any plans of coercing the King.

Naples is perfectly quiet; it is, as I see you have justly remarked, the only place in Italy where there is complete security for person and property, and where the engagements of the Government are honourably fulfilled. The public officers, the army, and navy, are paid up to the day, and one of the largest contractors, an English merchant, assures me that he is never left one moment in arrear. The people seem to enjoy the advantages of their position, and so little do they think of constitutional rights that I have not heard a single person complain of the prorogation of the Chambers. The country is governed by the Code Napoleon, and if the execution of justice were purified, I believe Naples would be the happiest spot in Europe. The wheels of State revolve with the utmost regularity, as much from the good disposition of the populace as from the practical excellence of the system. May Heaven, I add, continue to protect Naples and its visitors from the horrors of the Italian propaganda.

The *Gazeta* of Rome of the 16th instant, announces that the Ministry had ordered legal proceedings to be taken against the assassin of Count Rossi.

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the same date, contains the following:—"Why is not the Constituent Assembly already convoked? It is impossible that matters can remain as they are. Rome cannot expect to arrive at any degree of grandeur unless it has a liberal Pope or a Republic. The Provisional Government and the 'Constituent' must lead us to the Republic. The situation may thus be summed up:—'The Roman people have only to wish for independence, and liberty, and, in a few days, it will have a papacy at the head of democracy, or democracy without papacy.'"

According to the same journal, Count Spaur, Minister of Bavaria, who accompanied the Pope in his flight, had presented to his Holiness, at Gaeta, letters from the Emperor of Austria, accrediting him as Austrian Minister to the Holy See.

"We publish the following intelligence," says the *Nazionale* of the 18th instant, "which we have received from our private correspondent in Rome, without, however, vouching for its correctness:—'I have [illegible] 'by persons entitled to credit, [illegible] intends to reside *pro tempore* at [illegible], under the protection of an Anglo French [illegible], and that he will there proclaim the following [illegible]

Ministry:—Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Council; M. Montanari, Minister of the Interior and Police; Abbé Romini, of Public Instruction; the Marquis Bevilacqua, of Finance; the Marquis Ricci, of Commerce; and General Zucchi, of War. It is said that the diplomatic body was greatly divided in opinion relative to the future residence of the Pope, and that the above project, suggested by the British Minister, had at last obtained the majority of suffrages.'"

The *Pensiero Italiano* of the 20th instant states, that just as the journal was going to press a steamer had arrived with intelligence that the whole Roman Ministry had resigned.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

Frankfort, December 23.—It is a hope very generally expressed that the Christmas vacations of our Parliament (which will last to the first days of the new year for the greater part of our deputies, and to the middle of next week for the rest) may produce a milder spirit among its members. Already do the Austrians see that their mistrust has carried them too far, and after three or four days more consideration they will approve of Baron Gragern's plan, which is as statesmanlike as it is straightforward. Many of the others also, seeing how certain a destruction the Frankfort Central Powers are marching to, will gather round the person of the new President of the cabinet, upon whose name the last hopes of Frankfort stand. Lord Cowley sees Von Gagern in almost daily conferences, and strengthens him, if I am well instructed, in his plans regarding the final organization of Germany.

Meanwhile this very question, and the anxiety with which the different Courts observe its slow development at Frankfort, changes the persons of Ministers in the different States, and modifies almost daily the policy of their Governments. The anti-Prussian coalition at the head of which Hanover and Bavaria are known to stand, has lost the support of Saxony, on which they had reckoned almost with certainty. Most unexpectedly the present Ministers at Dresden (Radicals in the English sense, and more, perhaps), seeing the elections for their next Chambers turning out in a sense too revolutionary to allow of any Government to go on, have set their last hopes upon a powerful centralisation of Germany under the supremacy of Prussia. They have declared, therefore, that they will not side any longer with the above mentioned coalition. The sudden change of Ministry at Munich, too, seems to have been brought on principally by a difference of opinion between King Maximilian and M. Lerchenfeld upon the question of Germany. His Majesty having taken the negociations into his own hands, and not quite consistently with the principles of his Premier, the latter resigned and made room for a Ministry of the *ancien régime* Von Schrenk and the famous Von Abel (who was precipitated from power by Lola Montez in February) are expected to form the new Cabinet. Even at Berlin a difference of opinion with regard to Germany seems to break the close friendship that existed between King Frederick William IV. and the Brandenburg Cabinet, to whom he owes so deep a gratitude. Count Brandenburg looks upon the growing influence of Austria with a distrustful eye, and would see Prussia wholly independent of this influence The King, on the contrary, increases in his sympathies for the new Austrian monarch. The Cabinet, according to common report, discovering that its influence over His Majesty in this regard is not sufficiently great, has resolved to resign, and to recommend Von Vincke as the future Premier, from whose vigour and energy they hope better success. Von Vincke is one of the very few Prussian members at Frankfort who stand up for an hereditary Emperorship in the Hohenzollern dynasty, the greater part of his Conservative friends persisting in the possibility of a triad, consisting of Austria, Prussia, and a Prince from one of the remaining houses. The Westphalian Baron very justly looks upon this fancy as one which must perpetuate intrigue, hatred, and anarchy, both in high and low, throughout Germany.

Negotiations regarding the fate of some of the smallest principalities in Germany are being carried on very energetically. The duchies of Anhalt will be incorporated very soon with the Prussian Monarchy, which surrounds them on all sides, and whose dynasty too, would eventually be the heir at law of the present Dukes. The document of incorporation is drawn up and almost ready for signature. The same is the case with regard to the principalities of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Hohenzollern-Hechingen—their princes feeling unable, without foreign aid, to withstand even the least shock of democracy. The King of Prussia, as the next relative, has been entreated repeatedly to accept the sovereignty over these territories, which lie between Wurtemberg and Baden. In April last both princes sent to offer this doubtful boon; it was rejected then, but after the experience of last month, when one of them was obliged to flee before a small number of conspirators, the King of Prussia has shown more inclination to follow the request of his relations. In Thuringia matters have taken a rapid turn during the last few weeks, principally through the energy and patriotism of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. At a conference, in which diplomatic representatives from all the Thuringian princes took part, the 16th of this month, with one exception all are said to have declared themselves ready to resign in favour of the King of Saxony. The one whose vote remained opposed to all the rest was the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, whose more considerable dominions, and whose alliance with Russia, increase his natural dislike to quitting the throne of his ancestors. Of all sovereigns represented in the conference, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, although perhaps the most popular of all Thuringian Dukes, gave proof of the greatest self-command where the good of the country was at stake. He declared, that if he saw his subjects' welfare at all better secured by a change like that above mentioned, he would gladly bid adieu to a post which nothing but a strong feeling of duty had forced him to keep even during these last months.

The Duchy of Limburg has given strong tokens latterly of the dislike its inhabitants bear to the Dutch national debt, and of a consequent desire to be assisted by the German Confederation, of which they form a portion. Two of the five election districts into which the duchy was divided returned M. Von Scherpenzeel-Henseh, the German agitator, by a large majority, and in the other three his partisans were at least a very considerable minority.

Mr. Banks has not yet left for London, where it is said he will take an active part in the Danish negotiations. The Prussian Government has authorised Chevalier Bunsen to accept the office of negociator offered to him by the Central Executive, and this diplomatist has consequently accepted the post.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian papers of the evening of the 19th instant, contain a short bulletin of Prince Windischgrätz, dated Presburg, the 18th inst., in which the Prince informs General Welden, that he had just entered Presburg, which had been completely evacuated by the Magyars. He adds that he should advance his headquarters the next day to Carlburg.

These papers also announce the occupation of Weiselburg on the 18th instant, after a sharp action by the 1st corps of the army, under the command of the Ban Jellachich.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 19th instant. The sittings of both Chambers on that day presented no interest. The Chamber of Deputies was to elect its President and other officers on the 21st. The *Espana* announces that the budget for 1849 was ready, and would be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies after its definitive constitution.

The Three per Cents. were done at 21½ for cash; the Five per Cents. at 10½; the debt without interest at 3¼; and the Coupons at 6.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Letters from Amsterdam, of the 22nd December, announce the arrival of the Overland Mail from the Dutch East Indies. The intelligence thus conveyed is to the effect, that, at Bali, the Dutch forces were maintaining a strict blockade of the coast, in order by that means to reduce the rebels to submission without delay. On the 27th October the Governor-General of Batavia published a Royal rescript, dated the Hague, 19th of August, 1848, wherein His Majesty the King of the Netherlands formally approves of the policy pursued by his representative in the Dutch East Indian territories; and expresses his wish that that functionary should employ all the means in his power for the suppression of seditious movements simultaneously with the adoption of measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the colony.

There is no domestic news from Amsterdam.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, DECEMBER 20.—The *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day publishes at last the two Imperial edicts relating to Hungary. They are both dated the 2nd of this month, the day of the late Emperor's abdication. But I have reason to presume they were not composed on that day; indeed, some passages make me believe they were written after the defiance of the Pesth Convention (which I sent yesterday) was known at Olmütz. It is scarcely probable that the Cabinet, since it courts publicity, should have waited fully eighteen days before it communicated these important documents to the official organ of the Government. Certain it is, that the Pesth Convention, which passed its resolution on the 8th instant, had no knowledge of these Imperial edicts, for they mention expressly that they were apprised of the change in the succession by "public prints and private information;" and if the existence of these edicts had been known to them, I cannot believe even these men so dead to the commonest decency as not to mention the fact. It is but natural and proper that no copies of the edicts were addressed to the revolutionary Assembly at Pesth; but if the proclamations had been abroad—which, if they were written, there was no reason why they should not be—the *Agramer Zeitung* would have copied them ever so long ago. I lay some stress on these details, for they serve to show that the Ministers, in spite of all their attempts at candour, cannot yet get rid of the habit of petty trickery. Their very desire to be honest facilitates their being found out, unimportant as such small things may seem. I can assure you they make a very bad impression on a public which is but too prone to suspicion. Each *faux pas* in the path of political righteousness which the Ministers may make, *is quite a treat to the Radicals*, who pretend to consider such slips as the surest signs that the Cabinet means to cheat the people of their rights. I have no doubt they will turn this little forgery of dates to good account, and make the most of it, which, to do them justice they always do on similar occasions. The following is a copy of the Emperor Ferdinand's abdication of the Hungarian Crown:—

We, Ferdinand I., by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, of that name the Fifth., King of Lombardy and Venice, &c.

Looking back on the 13 years duration of our reign we are comforted by the consciousness of the powers and abilities granted to us by Divine Providence, of the intentions of our hearts and the powers of our sovereignty having had for their sole object the advancement of religion and of the moral and physical welfare of our people, the lightening of their burdens, the increase of the respect for justice and law, the improvement of civic institutions, and their useful and reasonable development. Nor has the Lord of All withheld from us the grace of His blessing; for it has been vouchsafed to us with our own eyes to behold the pleasing results of our unremitting endeavours, as revealed by the happy progress of our empire and of our people to still increasing prosperity; to our share has fallen the grateful recognition of our loyal subjects, and our heart is firmly convinced that the happy results of our endeavours will descend to future generations, and bear witness of the purity of our institutions before the awful judgment-seat of posterity.

Filled with these sentiments, bitter and cutting was our anguish, when, in certain parts of our empire, and especially in the kingdom of Hungary, we beheld law and order jeopardised by the impertinent intrigues of rebels, when many of our subjects were misled by them, and the domestic peace of the empire, public safety, and the early delightful harmony among our people were disturbed, and we ourself were attacked in our constitutional Royal rights.

The steps we were compelled to take for the full maintenance of the power and safety of our crown, and for the prevention and cure of the said fatal state of things, have been made known to all our Hungarian subjects by our rescripts and manifestos of the 22nd and 25th of September, of the 3rd and 20th of October, and of the 6th and 7th of November instant. The consciousness that these decrees were dictated by our desire for the substantial benefit of our people, did indeed lessen the sorrow caused by the disastrous events which had taken place; but this foil and disappointment of our most candid intentions and hopes hath, at the same time, convinced us of the utter impossibility which henceforward we are in to promote the happiness of our people, in harmony with the wishes of our heart; and consequently, after mature and earnest deliberation, we have come to the irrevocable and firm resolution (the which we now make known unto all our subjects) of resigning our Imperial and Royal crown, state, dignity, and power, and of descending from our throne of Government.

And whereas our much beloved brother, the Most Serene Austrian Lord Archduke and Royal Hungarian Prince, Francis Charles, who at all times was a faithful sharer of our endeavours, now led by the same conviction, resigns voluntarily and for all time to come, as much as in him lies, his rights, which, for want of direct issue of ours, would entitle him as our natural and legal successor to claim the crown, according to the order of succession as determined by the Pragmatic Sanction, and accepted, recognised, and confirmed by the constitution and the laws of the kingdom, transferring the crown and all the powers, rights, and dignities appertaining to the same, to the first-born son of our said much beloved brother, our dearly beloved nephew, the most Serene Austrian Lord Archduke and Royal Hungarian Prince, Francis Joseph, in all our empires, constitutionally and legally; and in fact and in reality, we, by these presents, proclaim as aforesaid, and make it known to all our people and subjects, adding that the solemn act and deed of resignation has been signed by ourself, by our said much beloved brother, and by sundry Most Serene members of our house; that our great Imperial and Royal seal of state hath been imprinted upon the said deed and document, and that we have decreed its deposition in the secret archives of our Court and State.

And we do decree and absolve now, and for all time to come, all our subjects in general, and especially our officers, functionaries, and servants, whatever their place, state, office, name or denomination may be, of their oath of duty, subjection, and obedience, which they have sworn to us, and which bound them to us as their lawful and hereditary King and Lord. And we likewise transmit all our rights, titles, and power, to the natural, lawful, and constitutional heir of our crown, the Most Serene Austrian Lord Archduke and Royal Hungarian Prince, Francis Joseph, our dearly beloved nephew; and we command and order all our subjects in general and especially our said officers, functionaries, and servants, that they shall show, recognise, and profess the same subjection, obedience, and faith, which they owed to us, their lawful and hereditary King and Lord, likewise to the natural and lawful heir of our crown, that is to say, to His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor and King, Francis Joseph I.

And in proclaiming this our Royal resolution and decree, we give due recognition to those among our loyal subjects who honoured our intentions and cooperated with us in their respective spheres of life, for their proofs of gratitude, as shown in their actions, with which they frequently gladdened our heart; nor shall we cease imploring Almighty God, in fervent and humble prayer, that he may guide the heart, the intentions, and the desires, not only of our dearly beloved nephew, but also those of his people, so that his reign may be pleasant in the eyes of God, through true religion and morality; that public welfare may generally prosper, and make the empire, abroad and at home, powerful, flourishing, and happy; and that He may pour his choicest blessings upon our people and our house; for the welfare of our people was at all times uppermost in our heart, and our warmest sympathies shall accompany them to the last moment of our life.

Given in our Royal capital of Olmütz this day, the 2nd of December, in the year of Grace 1848, and of our reign the 14th.

FERDINAND.
FRANCIS CHARLES.

We Francis Joseph I., by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, &c.

Whereas it hath pleased our Most Serene uncle, his Majesty the Emperor Ferdinand, of that name the Fifth, King of Hungary and Bohemia, for certain reasons, as set forth in his Imperial and Royal manifesto, bearing the date of this second day of December, to resign the throne of the Austrian monarchy, and with it the crown of the kingdom of Hungary, which is indissolubly united to the said Austrian monarchy; and

Whereas our Most Serene Father, the Lord Archduke Francis Charles, being called to the Government by the order of succession, as determined by the Pragmatic Sanction, and confirmed by the laws of the country, yet our said Father, his Royal and Imperial Highness the Lord Archduke Francis Charles, having now, and for all time to come, resigned all his rights upon the crown, we, on the strength of our natural and lawful right of succession, have assumed the government of all our states, and with them the government of the kingdom of Hungary and of the grand Princedom of Siebenbürgen.

At this moment, if we were to follow the inclination of our heart, it would be our dearest duty of government to devote all our exertions to the peaceable promotion of the happiness and the welfare of our Hungarian people; but this, alas! is impossible.

The intrigues of a criminal faction, which scorned all exhortations and commands of our Serene predecessor, having by the most disgraceful means provoked an open rebellion, and dared to attack our faithful troops; their obstinate perseverance in their treasonable opposition, and their impertinent misuse of the sacred name of the King and the country, convinces us that the great majority of the well-affected inhabitants of Hungary and Siebenbürgen cannot show their hereditary loyalty and affection to their King until the force of arms shall have freed them from the tyrannical oppression of the rebellion.

Deeply afflicted by this urgent necessity, which imposes upon us the hardest of the duties of a King, we still approach its execution with a quiet conscience, for this course is the only one by which we can hope to secure to the people of Hungary, whom God has confided to our care, the blessings of peace, the full recognition and guarantee of their nationalities, and the increase of their prosperity.

FERDINAND.
FRANCIS CHARLES.

The *Patrie* states that the Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing that Presburg, invested by the Imperial troops, had surrendered.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, At 11 o'clock,

1 Box Wearing Apparel
2 Complete Jockey Suits, comprising Caps, Jackets, Breeches, Shot-pads, &c.

Also,

5 Chests young Hyson Tea
And a great variety of sundries.

Terms—Cash. 5681

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN NICHOLSON, OF PRESTON VILLA, PORT STEPHENS, DECEASED.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE LEASE OF PRESTON VILLA,

Containing about 5060 acres, with handsome cottage, ship building yard, &c.

Terms, cash. 5630

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN NICHOLSON, OF PRESTON VILLA, PORT STEPHENS, DECEASED.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock precisely,

Boat and oars
5000 Treenails
A quantity of Plank
1 Dray, 1 Water-cart, 1 Spring-cart
Mare and Foal, Filly rising 3 years
1 Crab Winch, Household Furniture, and Sundries Terms, cash. 5631

223, PITT-STREET.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, HYSON-SKIN TEA, WATCHES, &c.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,

Six chests fine hysonskin tea, ex Alfred, 1847
One silver lever watch
And about thirty bundles unredeemed pledges, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel. 5672

EIGHTEEN PACKAGES ASSORTED HARDWARE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock, without any reserve,

18 PACKAGES assorted Hardware, consisting of

Strapped spades and shovels
Cast and steel chissels
Assorted rasps and files
Bright steel meat choppers
Piper's patent registered kettles
Steelyards
Curry Combs
Tinned iron, and German silver table and tea spoons
Brass pillar, and chamber candlesticks
Tin dish covers
Metal hot water dishes
Awl blades, heel balls, boot webb
Padlocks and plate locks
Bullock chains
Augers
Dressing machine wire and wire webb
Spurs, stirrup irons
Japanned trays and waiters
Bar, and bar fluted gridirons
Block tinware, and various other articles of general hardware

Terms at sale. 5705

ASSORTED PINT AND HALF-PINT SAUCES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, At eleven o'clock,

An assortment of superior pint and half pint sauces, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 5702

93 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, At 11 o'clock,

Ninety-three bags bright Mauritius Sugar.

Terms at sale. 5703

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY AND TRINKETS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER-MOUNTED PLATEDWARE, BEST GILT WATCH RINGS, &c.

TO CLOSE SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Has received instructions from the Consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

A HANDSOME SELECTION of—

Fine gold brooches, rings, pins, studs, guard chains, earrings, wires, &c.
Brilliant single stone half hoop and cluster rings
Gold spectacles and toothpicks
Gold ever-pointed pencils, in elegant variety
Silver shawl brooches, ever pointed pencils, pen cases, tooth picks, fruit knives, studs, butter knives, &c.
Silver thimbles, best quality, assorted patterns
Gold lever and horizontal Geneva watches
Silver vertical and horizontal watches
Ladies' companions, completely fitted, silver fittings
Ivory and pearl handled dessert knives and forks, in cases
Silver mounted plated dish covers, tea and coffee services, cruet frames, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, cake baskets, butter coolers, &c.
An assortment of best gilt watch keys
Elegant opera glasses
Silver mounted perfume bottles, and various other articles.

Terms at sale. 5704

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

TO BE SOLD BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, By Public Auction, AT THE DOCK YARD, At 11 o'clock,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

3 DRAUGHT HORSES
1 Shaft dray
2 Sets harness
1 Pair smith's bellows, (large)

Terms, cash. 5666

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

CITY PROPERTIES, AND CATTLE RUNNING AT MANEROO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19, At Eleven o'clock,

(By Order of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New South Wales.)

The undermentioned valuable CITY PROPERTIES, viz.:—

1st.

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND in Parramatta-street, on the Blackwattle Swamp Brook, with the shop, slaughter-houses, and other buildings thereon, known as NEALE'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, with extensive frontage to the Blackwattle Swamp Brook.

2nd.

THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF A LEASE for twenty-one years of the Slaughter-house on the Ultimo Estate, now or lately occupied by Mr. John Neale, with right of purchase before the expiration of the term.

3rd.

THE DWELLING HOUSES IN SUSSEX-STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. John Neale.

Also,

700 HEAD OF CATTLE, depasturing at Maneroo, under the charge of Mr. Neale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

For the Landed Properties.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by promissory note at twelve months, dated from day of sale, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

For the Cattle—Cash.

☞ Plans of the Landed Properties are in preparation. 5668

FOURTEEN COLTS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock,

From twelve to fourteen head of very superior young horses, four years old, very well bred, suitable for India. They are all broken to ride, and some of them to drive; one or two pairs of very good carriage horses may be selected from them. 5620

CARRIAGE HORSES PHAETON AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At 11 o'clock,

1st.—A most excellent pair of strong well broken carriage horses
2nd.—A hooded phaeton, almost new, built by Martyn, and suitable for one horse or a pair
3rd.—A suit of double harness.

They are now on view, and being the property of a gentleman removing his establishment, they are ordered for peremptory sale 5619

DEVON BULL.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At eleven o'clock,

PETER, a well-bred Devon Bull, rising five years old, perfectly quiet, remarkably handsome, and well worth the attention of shippers.

☞ He is now at the Stables. 5670

THREE COLTS, ONE BOY'S PONY.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At Eleven o'clock,

SCRATCH, a bay saddle horse by Scratch, out of a three quarters bred mare.
A brown gig and saddle horse, by Harry Lorrequer.
A bay colt, by Gratis, a good hackney, and very powerful.
A dun pony, very beautiful, and fit for boy or girl.

The above are now at the Stables. 5671

MORPETH.

A COMFORTABLE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE FOR SALE.

MR. RICHARD FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock,

The unexpired Lease of a capital four-roomed brick cottage, plastered inside, situated in Swan-street, Morpeth, at the corner of the road crossing over to the flourishing town of Hinton. The measurement of the land on which it stands is 1 rood 16 perches and 32,156 links. The lease is for fourteen years, from 1st November, 1841, at the expiration of which time the buildings are to be paid for at their value, in default of which the party can remain in possession for ever, at the ground rent of £4 per annum.

The Auctioneer would remind intending purchasers that all the settlers about Hinton have to pass by this Cottage, *en route* to the steamer's wharf, so that any party with a small capital might make a fortune in a very short time by dealing with the settlers, and exchanging supplies. Terms at sale. 5425

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GEORGE-STREET,

By order of the Surviving Trustee and Legatees, under the Will of the late Mr. John Redman.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from William Redman, Esq., to sell by public auction, on a day which will be duly advertised, the whole of those valuable Messuages and Tenements, situate on the east side of George-street, adjoining the premises of Mr. Gaunson on the south and those of Captain Weston on the north, and now occupied by Mr. Isaacs and others, a full description of which will appear in a future advertisement, unless previously DISPOSED OF by private contract.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. Stubbs, at the Mart, King-street; or to Mr. William Redman, Solicitor, 83, Pitt-street South, Sydney. 4972

AUCTION ON EASTER TUESDAY OF SUSSEX-STREET PROPERTY.

ADJOINING MESSRS. BARKER AND CO.'S FLOUR MILLS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on EASTER TUESDAY, APRIL 10, At twelve o'clock precisely,

Two excellent Building Allotments, situate at the corner of Sussex streets, being lots Nos. 1 and 2 of the property sold by Thomas Barker, Esq., on the 1st December, 1847, having each 19 feet 6 inches frontage to Sussex-street, by 78 feet, more or less, in depth.

A more desirable spot for the erection of buildings, with the certainty of a profitable rental cannot now be obtained in the city of Sydney, as is clearly shown by the number of houses that have been built and occupied there since

THIS VALUABLE GROUND was thrown open to public competition by MR. BARKER, little more than a year since.

Terms at sale. 5465

TO BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

THE IMPORTED OMNIBUS "NONPAREIL," WITH FOUR HORSES, AND HARNESS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietors to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1849, At 12 o'clock precisely, WITHOUT RESERVE.

The substantial and well finished OMNIBUS CALLED THE NONPAREIL, Now plying between the Queen's Wharf and the Sydney Glebe, nearly new, being recently imported from London, at a cost of £125.

Together with, FOUR HORSES, AND HARNESS COMPLETE.

This excellent turn-out is now in actual employment, producing on an average eight pounds weekly, and the whole will be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale. 5464

TO THE MONIED FOLKS OF SYDNEY AND CAPITALISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

POSITIVE SALE OF FIRST-RATE PREMISES IN PITT-STREET.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1849.

☞ Terms 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue in 14 days.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, ON THE PREMISES, ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT. At 12 o'clock precisely,

ALL THOSE CENTRAL SYDNEY BUSINESS PREMISES KNOWN AS THE "MAYOR INN," PITT-STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Smith, at the low rent of £95 per annum

The situation for business is UNRIVALLED,

and if a man was "MADE OF MONEY" he could not be "BETTER OFF" than being the proprietor and occupant of THIS READY-MONEY CONCERN, standing as it does on the BUSINESS SIDE OF PITT-STREET, and within a few yards of THE ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

☞ Title unexceptionable. 5627

RICE, SUGAR, TEA, CIGARS AND PORK.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock,

57 CHESTS superior CONGOU TEA
231 Bags white China sugar
150 Ditto Siam ditto
525 Ditto superior Java ditto
100,000 No. 4 superior Manila cigars
45 Barrels prime Irish pork, a first-rate sample
20 Tons Rice.

Terms at sale. 5649

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the extensive sale of Produce advertised to take place this day, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Mort has been compelled to postpone the sale of the following properties, until Saturday, 7th April, at 12 o'clock, viz.:

The Station of Bendouran
Eight Acres of Land at Waverly
Six Houses in Clarence street
5043 Sheep at Gundaroo 5699

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Stores, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, At 11 o'clock,

322 BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL
12 Tons Tallow, Hamilton's brand
3 Ditto tallow, M'Leay River
6583 Sheepskins
67 Salted hides

Terms—Cash. 5685

THE STATION OF BENDOURAN,

SITUATE ABOUT FIFTY MILES FROM BINNALONG, ON HOWELL AND PHILL'S CREEK, IN THE FISH RIVER COUNTRY, AND DISTANT ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE MILES FROM YASS, AND SIXTY MILES FROM GOULBURN.

TOGETHER WITH 4400 SHEEP.

MR. MORT

WILL sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7, At 11 o'clock POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

The sheep comprise the following—

2060 Ewes, from 18 months upwards
1388 Wethers ditto
990 Lambs
46 Rams

4484 More or less.

THE STATION,

Together with its out stations, will carry from 8000 TO 10,000,

And the improvements are very considerable, consisting of—

A first-rate cottage
Good woolshed
A paddock of 100 acres
Stockyard
Stables
Huts, and all other out-buildings
Hurdles for the full quantity of sheep.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. on delivery, and the residue at twelve months, secured upon the property.

☞ The station is well grassed and watered, and from its desirable locality, easy carriage, and great improvements, offers a good chance to parties wishing for a station within a reasonable distance of the metropolis. 5686

CITY PROPERTY.

NEWLY-BUILT.

A RENTAL OF £170 PER ANNUM.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public competition, at his Rooms, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock,

SIX NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES, IN CLARENCE-STREET, Namely:—

THREE SHOPS, And THREE COTTAGES,

These premises are situated in the best position in Clarence-street—that is near to the corner of *Erskine street*. They are SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF BRICK AND STONE By Messrs. Brodie and Craig, and well finished in every respect.

THE THREE SHOPS consist of one of seven rooms, and two of six rooms each.

THE THREE COTTAGES, which are situated in the rear of the shops, have each two rooms, and there are fenced in yards to all the premises.

These buildings are only just completed, and can now be *at once* let, at rentals amounting to

£170 PER ANNUM AT LEAST.

The property is leasehold, having twenty-one years to run (less a few months), and subject to a ground rent of £25 per annum only.

☞ The *buildings* have cost the present proprietor upwards of £1200, but will be sold to the highest bidder; so that this is a most favourable opportunity for any one desiring to invest in FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.

Terms at sale. 5687

8 ACRES LAND, SUBDIVIDED INTO 15 ALLOTMENTS, SITUATE AT WAVERLEY.

(OR WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT)

CLOSE TO THE RESIDENCES OF W. W. BILLYARD AND LEWIS GORDON, ESQUIRES, ON THE COOGEE BAY MAIN ROAD, LEADING TO THE PROPERTY OF ROBERT LOWE, ESQ.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. MORT

IS instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms George street, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock.

These building sites vary in size, from half an-acre to one and a quarter acres, and command as magnificent and extended a view as is to be met with for many miles round Sydney. The healthfulness of this locality is proverbial, and as the road up to the very door will shortly be as good as any in the colony, the distance from Sydney becomes a matter only of some fifteen or twenty minutes' drive. Any one on the look-out for a property affording garden and paddock room will do well to pay a visit to this spot.

TERMS, CASH—NO RESERVE. 5688

5043 GOOD WOOLLED SHEEP,

RUNNING ON A WELL-WATERED COUNTRY, IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAROO.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock,

THE following parcel of Sheep, with the Proprietor's right of the Stations upon which they are depasturing.

They consist of—

1358 Wethers, 1 to 3 years
1913 Ewes, 1 to 3 ditto
880 Ditto, of ages
857 Weaned lambs
35 First-rate rams

5043 more or less.

☞ THE SHEEP ARE SOUND, AND HAVE NEVER BEEN DISEASED, AND THE WOOL COMMANDED A FULL AVERAGE RATE THIS SEASON.

The hurdles, huts, &c., will be given in with the sheep—the runs are exceedingly well-grassed and abundantly watered.

Shippers to New Zealand and elsewhere, should give this lot their attention, as the distance is so short that they could order them down in lots to suit their wants, at a very short notice.

Terms at sale. 5689

TWO SUBURBAN BLOCKS OF SIX ACRES EACH,

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED NEAR NEWTOWN CHURCH.

TERMS:—ONE-THIRD CASH; RESIDUE AT ONE AND TWO YEARS.

MR. MORT

WILL sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street on THURSDAY, APRIL 12, At 12 o'clock.

☞ The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and as the position they occupy is a first-rate one, commanding extensive and picturesque views, and only about one hundred yards beyond the Newtown Church, the opportunity is a good one for any one wanting a villa allotment, with room for his cow and horse, garden, &c. 5694

21 YEARS' CREDIT!!

DARLINGHURST, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

ALLOTMENTS IN M'LEAY-STREET, VICTORIA-STREET, BROUGHAM-STREET, DOWLING-STREET, FORBES STREET.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from T. W. Smart, Esq., the proprietor of this important property, to sell the same by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, APRIL 16, At 11 o'clock.

The different portions of which will be found to embrace the wants of every class of purchasers, FROM THE HUMBLEST MECHANIC TO THE WEALTHIEST OF THE LAND.

M'LEAY-STREET.

In this most fashionable, and by far the most beautiful portion of our city, will be offered,

A FEW VILLA ALLOTMENTS

varying in frontages from 20 to 43 feet by 120 feet depth, and abutting upon a lane in the rear, dividing them from the residence and grounds of Alexander Campbell, Esq. The beautiful property of Thomas Barker, and the residence of J. H. Challis, Esq., front these building plots, whilst the views beyond are of the most enchanting description.

VICTORIA-STREET.

Parties seeking a site for the erection of a dwelling-house, commanding all the charms of excellent locality, beautiful scenery, and healthful position, and at the same time combining the advantages of close proximity to business, will have difficulty in selecting a spot more to their purpose than any of the allotments in this street.

THEY HAVE FRONTAGES TO VICTORIA-STREET OF 20 FEET BY DEPTHS OF 125 FEET, and certainly are worthy of particular attention They are well elevated, and overlook the Harbour, the Domain, St. James's, the Roman Catholic Chapel, &c., &c., and the access to them is first-rate, Victoria-street being one of the widest and handsomest streets in the whole City. They have also entrance by a lane in the rear.

BROUGHAM-STREET.

THERE ARE 15 ALLOTMENTS in this street, having frontages of 20 feet by depths of about 120 feet, abutting upon Duke-street; so that they may be considered as double allotments—an advantage which the auctioneer trusts that intending purchasers will appreciate. There is first-rate building stone on these lots.

DOWLING-STREET.

15 Allotments of 20 feet frontage by depths of about 115 feet, also having frontages to Duke-street.

☞ The importance of this street cannot be too highly estimated, when it is remembered that it is now a capital road down to the water's edge, where is constructed

AN EXTENSIVE WHARF,

the forerunner no doubt of many more; and that it will be the main thoroughfare for all the traffic which in the course of another year or two will be brought to this important extension of the city,—indeed, some very clear sighted and scientific persons have given it as their opinion, that the many natural advantages which this locality possesses, will in the course of a very short period make it second in importance, as a business neighbourhood, to scarcely any other part of Sydney, and that the whole of the coasting craft will land their building materials, coal, and supplies of every description, at the wharfs hereabouts, thereby saving the difficulty of working round to the wharfs in Cockle Bay, and avoiding the difficulties experienced in carting up the steep ascents from the landing places in that vicinity.

FORBES STREET,

in which are also fifteen allotments, having 20 feet frontage by depths of about 80 feet, may be said to have become part and parcel of the metropolis itself, so closely is it allied to its busiest thoroughfares. For the erection of shops, manufactories, stores, or dwelling-houses, this portion of the property is undoubtedly of immense value as Forbes-street and Dowling-street will unquestionably remain no longer outskirts of the city, but will rank amongst its most flourishing and thickly populated portions.

☞ MR. MORT, in calling attention generally to the property above described, begs intending purchasers to satisfy themselves by a reference not only to the plans, but to the allotments themselves; and further, would urge upon their attention the easy terms upon which they are offered (21 years' credit, with the low rate of 7½ per cent. interest), as also the important fact, that if there were ten times the number of houses in this neighbourhood, the demand would still be unsatisfied.

TERMS—21 YEARS' CREDIT! 5690

DARLINGHURST ALLOTMENTS.

LITHOGRAPHED PLANS OF THE ALLOTMENTS FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY

MR. MORT

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,

May now be obtained at the Rooms.

MR. MORT takes this opportunity of calling the especial attention of all parties wanting a healthy and convenient site for a house or cottage, to this sale, and begs to point the easy mode of payment, which, coupled with the aid of the Building Society, will enable a man to become his own landlord at once, and in the course of a few years to possess a valuable freehold by the payment of small monthly sums.

Terms—Twenty-one year's credit. 5684

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

100 HEAD, A MIXED HERD, DELIVERABLE ON THE SEVEN RIVER.

MR. MORT

Will sell the above (to the highest bidder) by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17, At eleven o'clock,

100 HEAD of very good cattle, a mixed herd, and now running on the Seven River, in charge of Mr. John M'Dougall.

Terms—Cash. 5695

STATION OF "WANGARAH," IN THE DISTRICT OF MANEROO, WITH 2000 EWES, 100 HEAD CATTLE, AND TWENTY HORSES.

MR. MORT has on sale by private contract the above named valuable station, in the district of Maneroo.

It is situated about 45 miles from Queanbeyan, and is well grassed and abundantly watered. The improvements consist of a substantial dwelling [illegible] four rooms, first-rate stock-yard, with [illegible] stalls, calf pen, branding pen, wheat sheds, [illegible]ies, &c., &c.

Full particulars [illegible] be ascertained on application to Mr. MORT. 5996

MOUNT ADELAIDE, IN THE DELIGHTFUL VICINITY OF DARLING POINT;

ALSO, SIX COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS, A PORTION OF THE SAME BEAUTIFUL ESTATE.

MR. MORT

IS instructed by the attorney for the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17, At 11 o'clock,

THE ABOVE MOST CHARMING PROPERTY.

☞ It is almost needless to point out the position occupied by

MOUNT ADELAIDE HOUSE,

as every one upon entering Port Jackson must have had his attention called to the spot, and those at all acquainted with the delightful suburb in which it is situated, cannot have failed to visit its commanding height to enjoy the extended and beautiful view which it takes in, and to breathe its healthful atmosphere.

Although the buildings have never been completed, a small cost will serve to finish the beautiful designs on which they were commenced, and when so completed the purchaser will possess a residence not to be surpassed, in comfort or elegance, by any building of similar style in the colony. The walls are of solid masonry, and most excellent workmanship, and the rooms are spacious and lofty.

The views are beautiful beyond all description, embracing a variety of land and water scenery to be met with in no other part of the shores of Port Jackson.

A reference to the plan (which may be seen at the Auctioneer's) will show that the property communicates with the waters of Double Bay, thus affording the beneficial luxury of SEA BATHING.

Any one seeking for health and enjoyment will do well to pay a visit to this charming spot, as it is only by inspection that it can be appreciated or understood.

THE COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS

Are on the eastern side of the Mount Adelaide Estate, and are just adapted for parties seeking a building site just far enough from the town to be in the country, with all the advantages of an omnibus &c.

The look-out is over Double Bay, the South Head Roads, and the Heads, and the position of the allotments is not to be surpassed—underneath them are the celebrated dripping caves. They measure about 60 feet by 120 feet.

☞ A plan of the Estate is at the rooms, where every information will be given, and the allotments pointed out if required.

Terms at sale. 5692

THE PETERSHAM ESTATE, WITH SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT.

ALLOTMENTS HAVING FRONTAGES TO THE PARRAMATTA ROAD, AND RUNNING BACK TOWARDS THE NEW CAMPERDOWN ROAD.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, APRIL 23, At 11 o'clock,

A NUMBER OF ALLOTMENTS, varying in size from about A QUARTER OF AN ACRE, and situate as above stated.

☞ The above allotments are most advantageously situated, and worthy the especial attention of parties on the look out for villa sites, as well as of mechanics and labouring men desirous of obtaining a freehold on easy terms.

Many of the allotments will make excellent garden land.

Title, first-rate. 5693

BY ORDER OF HENRY DANGAR, ESQ., M.C., THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS KERR, ESQ., OF MUSWELLBROOK.

THE STATION OF "YALLAROI," Together with 4660 SHEEP, more or less, And about 990 HEAD OF CATTLE.

ALSO, THE STATION OF "ULUMBARELLA." With about 880 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT, acting under the instructions of Henry Dangar, Esq., of Neotsfield, M.C., will sell the above property by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, MAY 3, At 12 o'clock.

Without any Reserve whatever.

☞ Full particulars in a future advertisement. 5691

FOR SALE, by private contract, Peel Cottage, Balmain, beautifully situated, near Waterview Bay.

It consists of a stone house, of four rooms and two good attics over, two good kitchens, an extensive verandah in front, commanding a beautiful view of the water, which can never be shut out; a back verandah, and a well of excellent water, newly sunk to a considerable depth

Apply to the undersigned.

5410 THOMAS S. MORT.

DARLING DOWNS.

7767 SHEEP, with the "CANNING CREEK" station.

MR. MORT

Has the above in his hands for private sale.

The sheep are warranted sound, and never diseased, and the station is a first-rate one, well grassed and well watered, and having good improvements.

For particulars apply at the Rooms, George-street. 5697

☞ *To parties desirous of availing themselves of the present advantageous opportunity for embarking in Sheep Farming.*

MR. MORT has on sale the well-known station of "ERMINGTON." in the district of the Clarence River, with 5000 SHEEP, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD A GREAT BARGAIN.

The station is only fourteen miles from the township of Grafton, and is capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep; it is entitled to a lease, and has extensive improvements, consisting of overseer's hut, kitchen, stores, garden (well stocked), wool-press, paddocks, huts, milking yard, &c., &c., &c.; also hurdles for 10,000 sheep.

The sheep have been bred from the celebrated flocks of Mr. Rothery, from which gentleman the original flock were purchased in 1847.

To this Property Mr. Mort earnestly invites public notice, as it is for sale at a very low figure.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to him.

George-street, April 3. 5698

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1849.

Lane and others v. Deemon.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th instant, at noon, at the Market Wharf, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction all the right, title, and interest of the above named defendant in and to the cutter William, 30 tons burthen more or less—unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

5675

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